Volume 165 No. 12

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

March 22 1954

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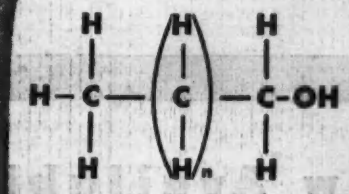

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Rubber Plant Buying Interest Found Keen

The three-man commission set up to dispose of the government-owned synthetic rubber plants last week reported that it has found keen competition among the rubber, chemical and petroleum industries interested in buying the plants, and that interest in the plants also has been shown by other companies not now engaged in synthetic rubber manufacture or its component materials.

In an interim report to the congressional committees, the commission said that it has held forty-two conferences with prospective purchasers and that interest in the disposal program is increasing. It added that it is encouraging prospective buyers to submit proposals for review, without a price figure, in order to expedite discussions with all interested parties.

The commission advertised the plants for sale on November 10 and proposals for purchase will be received until May 2. A period of negotiation with the bidders will then follow, ending December 27, 1954. The commission must submit its recommendations to congress by January 31, 1955.

Impressed by Sincerity of Executives

"The commission is impressed by the sincerity displayed by industrial executives," the report said. "They have indicated a firm belief that the public interest will be served best by having a plant ownership in private hands. They seem to feel that they have a responsibility in making this possible by offering to purchase the plants at realistic figures which recognized the potentialities of the synthetic rubber industry.

"The commission has advised all prospective buyers that it will not recommend any 'giveaway' program to congress. Since its organization, the commission has been guided by these basic factors:—

"a. That technical information on the plants be equally available to all interested parties, regardless of size or nature of their business.

"b. That a full, fair value be obtained for the plants; that the sales pattern in-

—*Continued on page 70*

Coaltar Products Customs Regulations Are Overhauled

Rules proposed to be issued by the Bureau of Customs setting forth the information which must be shown on invoices covering imports of coaltar products have been substantially modified by the bureau to meet the objections of industry, it was revealed by the agency last week.

Notice of intention to amend the rules so as to apply tighter standards for identifying the coaltar products on invoices was first announced by the bureau last July (OPD, 7/13/53). The changes proposed at that time, however, were found by industry to be unreasonable in certain respects, and a new draft has now been issued.

In the proposed new draft, the rules require information as to tradename, manufacturer's name, percentage of dyestuff, number of the dyestuff in a recognized index of dyestuffs, and, when necessary, information indicating method of application, chemical classification, and composition to be furnished with respect to each kind of coaltar dyestuff in each importation of coaltar dyestuffs.

The information must be furnished in

—*Continued on page 53*

Nitrogen Production Capacity Comes Up for Review Today

Present government policy of encouraging further expansion of nitrogen production capacity by issuance of tax amortization certificates will be reviewed with officials of the Office of Defense Mobilization today by a representative group of nitrogen producers.

The group asked for a conference last week and Harold E. Smith, director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, invited the industry's task force to meet with BDSA officials on the survey this morning. In the afternoon the group will confer with Victor E. Cooley, deputy director of ODM, on the question of government policy respecting the issuance of further tax certificates in this field.

Monsanto to Get Option To Buy Chlorine Plant

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., will be given a sixty-day option to purchase the Muscle Shoals, Ala., chlorine plant of the army under the conditions of its construction contract with the government, it was announced last week by Maj. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, jr., army Chief of Engineers.

In the event that Monsanto does not exercise its right to purchase the plant, the army will advertise it on the alternate basis of sale or lease, it was stated. A vital stipulation of the government's offer is that the purchaser or lessee must fulfill certain future government procurement requirements for the chemicals produced in it.

Approval of the army's plans for disposing of the plant has been given by the house and senate armed services committees as required by law.

Strategic Items 'Freeze' Adopted by Government

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week announced the adoption of a policy of "freezing" government-owned stocks of strategic and critical materials which are surplus to defense and civilian needs and to the national stockpile.

The objective of the policy, issued as defense mobilization order V-3, is to make certain that surplus materials acquired or to be acquired by the government, do not produce serious market effects or otherwise create major problems for industry. The policy provides that:—

1. Surplus materials acquired will be set aside for procurement for the national stockpile whenever materials on hand, or on order, do not fill stockpile goals; or will be added to the stockpile beyond established objectives when the President deems such action to be in the public interest.

2. Surplus materials not transferred to the stockpile will be held by the government for eventual disposal.

ODM officials said that disposal of these materials will not be made, either in whole or in part, without prior approval of the President or someone designated by

—*Continued on page 53*

Natural Gas Act Amendment Awaits President's Approval

The senate last week passed H. R. 976 amending the natural gas act to exempt intrastate transporters and sellers of natural gas which is consumed within the state from regulation by the Federal Power Commission. The bill previously had been passed by the house and now goes to the President for his signature.

Tidelands Law Challenge Forbidden by High Court

The Supreme Court of the United States last week rejected the motions of Alabama and Rhode Island for permission to challenge the validity of the tidelands law. The court dismissed the petitions by a vote of six to two and by its action, in effect, upheld the constitutionality of the law. Although Arkansas has a similar case on file in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, it is expected to be dismissed in view of the supreme court's ruling.

The supreme court's action was immediately hailed by the senators from Texas and California who described it as marking the end of a long fight by the coastal states to obtain title to the submerged lands within their historical boundaries. It is believed that the decision now also opens the way for turning back some $62,000,000 of funds to the coastal states, which had been collected from the oil and gas operations on the submerged lands, which had been placed in escrow during settlement of ownership of the lands in the tidelands issue.

States Challenged Constitutionality

Rhode Island and Alabama sought to challenge the constitutionality of the submerged lands act on the grounds that the lands belonged to all the people and congress could not turn them over to any particular states. They also raised the question of their sovereign powers being impaired because the law recognizes the Texas and west Florida boundaries as extending nine nautical miles seaward, but only three miles for other states.

The court disposed of the issue in a brief per curium decision which dealt only with the question of the fundamental right of the federal government to dispose of the lands and made no mention of the question of different boundaries. The court said that the power of congress to dispose of any kind of property belonging

—*Continued on page 70*

ODM Extends Tax Benefit Privileges to Added Plants

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week extended to defense-supporting plants in all of the 193 target areas designated by the Federal Civil Defense Administration the government's offer of 100 percent accelerated tax amortization on funds spent for protective construction. Up to now, only plants in the seventy critical target areas designated by the FCDA, have been eligible for the fast tax write-off.

In extending the area of coverage, ODM eliminated the requirement that at least $25,000 must be spent on protective construction before it becomes eligible for rapid amortization. The new rules regarding protective construction are contained in defense mobilization order VI-4. In signing the order, Arthur S. Flemming, head of ODM, stressed that it is the government's policy to encourage the location of new defense plants away from probable targets in accordance with the national industrial dispersion policy.

Additives Control Bill Introduced by O'Hara

A new bill to control the use of chemical additives in foods was introduced in the house last week by Rep. Joseph O'Hara of Wisconsin, carrying some but not all of the principles which industry hopes will be included in any such legislation that is finally enacted in the law. The bill, H.R. 8418, has been referred to the house interstate commerce committee.

Mr. O'Hara is sponsoring the legislation as chairman of the subcommittee having jurisdiction over bills affecting the Food and Drug Administration. It is a substitute for the Miller and Delaney bills introduced last year. It is understood that Mr. O'Hara is not offering his bill as the "last word" on the subject, but only to provide the committee with a new approach for its discussions on control of chemical additives.

Conferences are still under way between the chemical producers and representatives of the consuming industries on the control legislation looking toward an agreement on the major principles at issue (OPD, 3/8/54), and when completed a new bill embodying these agreements may be offered by Mr. O'Hara. The date for hearings by the committee will be fixed later.

Sets Up Safe Quantity Limits

Mr. O'Hara's bill, which changes present law to establish a new principle of allowing chemical additives in foods within safe quantity limits, was declared by the congressman to be within the standards of food safety that have been adopted over the past several months by most of the major food industries of the country.

He listed the essential points insisted upon by these industries as:—

1. That it is the responsibility of food industries to exert every effort to assure adequate safeguards in the production and distribution of foods.

2. That every new substance proposed for use in food be adequately pre-tested by the manufacturer or user of the substance and that this pre-testing be required by law.

3. That the results of the experimentation in pre-testing new substances proposed for use in food should be reviewed and approved by FDA before such substance is allowed in food to be sold to the public.

His approach to control is similar to that now employed in the new drug sections of the food, drug and cosmetic law. The bill amends section 201 of the law to give recognition to the use of chemical additives in food for an intended purpose. It then amends section 402 (a) relating to adulteration so as to prohibit the use of a chemical additive which is unsafe and

—*Continued on page 53*

Vitamins in Dietary Foods Under Research Unit Probe

The National Research Council is making an evaluation study of the current regulations of the Food and Drug Administration covering dietary foods as regards to inclusion of vitamins in these foods to determine whether amendments or new and stricter controls should be established in this field.

The study has been undertaken at the request of the FDA which feels that possibly its regulations, which have been in effect for ten years, may be outmoded by developments that have since taken place in the vitamin field and the claims now being made in promoting sales of these products.

Synthetic Rubber Buying Decline Predicted in June

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced last week that it expects a decline in the purchase of synthetic rubber of as much as 6,000 tons in June from the level of sales in April.

The agency said that it expects to produce about 35,400 long tons of GR-S rubber during June and that the large consumers have indicated that they plan to purchase about 32,500 long tons during that month. April production has been scheduled at 35,500 tons and sales at 38,500 tons, and for May production will amount to 35,400 tons and sales about 37,000 tons. RFC's inventory of GR-S as of February 28 was 84,112 tons.

Nitrogen Output Survey Is Issued

United States producers of nitrogen have reported to the Business and Defense Services Administration that they can produce nearly 16 percent more ammonia under emergency conditions than the industry's rated capacity, disregarding costs and efficiencies and with some bottlenecks removed, it was announced last week.

The information was obtained by BDSA at the request of the nitrogen industry at a special industry advisory conference held on February 16 to discuss the recent upward revision of the nitrogen goal to 3,500,000 tons domestic capacity by Jan. 1, 1957.

Total nitrogen supply that would be available by 1957 under the conditions enumerated in the BDSA survey, and including byproduct nitrogen, organic waste, and projects certified under the nitrophosphate program is over 3,800,000 tons. A breakdown of this figure is as follows:—

	Short Tons Nitrogen	
Reported rated (ammonia) capacity, 2/15/54	2,233,600	
New (ammonia) capacity under construction	*648,100	
	2,881,700	
Maximum (ammonia) production that could be attained from facilities existing and under construction disregarding efficiencies and costs	3,164,100	
Percent in excess of rated capacity		9.8%
Maximum production (of ammonia) that could be attained with some minor modifications of equipment and removal of bottlenecks	3,339,100	
Percent in excess of rated capacity		15.8%
Supply from byproduct and organic wastes (Chemical and rubber division estimate)	265,000	
Total attainable domestic supply of nitrogen from facilities existing and under construction	3,604,100	
Additional certified projects not under construction	230,100	
Potential nitrogen supply—1957	3,834,200	

* Includes reactivation of Louisiana, Mo., Ordnance Works.

Veterinary Drug Rules Are Entirely Rewritten

The new regulations proposed to be issued by the Department of Agriculture covering the issuance of special licenses for production and sale of veterinary biological products were published last week by the department. Industry was given an additional thirty days until April 17 to comment on this new draft.

The regulations are a complete revision of those which the department first proposed to industry on August 15, 1953, which led to widespread objections from both producers and distributors of the products. In their new form, the regulations follow closely the suggestions that had been made in the intervening months by the industry.

Special licenses are to be issued in particular cases for preparation of a biological product when, in the opinion of the chief of the animal disease eradication branch of the Agricultural Research Service (formerly the Bureau of Animal Industry), the laboratory and other research data and other information available with respect to the product show that the product has value in the treatment of domestic animals but that the results of its use under a larger variety of conditions should be further evaluated prior to release under regular license.

'Efficacy' Requirement Dropped

Previously it was proposed that one of the conditions for issuing special licenses would be to prove the "efficacy" of the product. This has been dropped in favor of showing whether the product has "value" because differences of opinion frequently exist over whether a product is efficacious or not.

In issuing special licenses, the new regulations authorize the inclusion of the following requirements to protect the livestock industry or other segments of the public:—

1. The product shall be prepared under branch inspection and tested in such manner as may be administratively determined by the chief. Previously it was proposed that the product be prepared under "supervision" of an agent of the branch, which meant that no production operations could be carried on unless an agent was present.

2. The applicant for a license shall currently file with the chief a statement of all claims proposed to be made for the product at any time while the product is under special license, and the product shall be recommended for use only under such conditions as the chief deems warranted by the laboratory and other

—Continued on page 52

Vinyltoluene Price Cut By Dow Chemical Co.

The plastics sales department of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has announced a price reduction in vinyltoluene. Effective immediately the tank-car price of the new monomer will be 19 cents per pound, f.o.b. Midland, a price drop of almost 2 cents per pound. The same reduction has been made on other quantities. The reduction was said to result from current volume production of vinyltoluene, which had heretofore been available in developmental quantaties only, and also from the lower raw material cost of toluene. A new plant for vinyltoluene is now in full production.

Waterproof Paper Trade Practice Rules Proposed

A set of proposed trade practice rules for the waterproof paper industry (asphaltic type) was made public last week by the Federal Trade Commission to be subject to public hearings April 2 at the commission's headquarters, Washington, D. C.

The industry for which the rules are proposed is composed of corporations and organizations engaged in the manufacture and sale or distribution of laminated paper products, the bond being asphalt or an asphaltic compound, or a sheet infused or coated with asphalt.

OPD's Chemical Names

OPD has revised the spelling of chemical names in its current market quotations section in line with the American Chemical Society's system of chemical nomenclature. This, of course, applies not only to the prices section, but to news stories, market reports and other editorial features of the paper as well.

Epoxy Resin Agreement Told by Bakelite, Devoe

George C. Miller, president of Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, and W. C. Dabney, president of Devoe & Raynolds Company, both New York, last week jointly announced the completion of an agreement for licensing Bakelite to operate under the epoxy resin patents held or controlled by Devoe & Raynolds. According to the announcement by Mr. Miller and Mr. Dabney, "This licensing agreement and increased production facilities now under construction by Bakelite Company will permit production in greater quantity and increased sale of epoxy resins in the many fields of application to which they are adapted."

Jefferson Names Operations, Development Vice-Presidents

Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, has named Dr. William H. Bowman vice-president in charge of operations and Dr. Max Neuhaus development vice-president.

Dr. Bowman will be responsible for current operations of the company dealing with the manufacture and sale of its products. His duties will cover sales, purchasing and traffic. Dr. Neuhaus will be responsible for activities dealing with the development of new products to the point where they are turned over to operations for commercial manufacture and sale. His duties will include Jefferson's research laboratories at Austin, Tex., as well as engineering, market research, market development and related activities.

Hydrofluoric Acid Program Closed; Capacity Sufficient

The expansion program for hydrofluoric acid has been closed by the Office of Defense Mobilization in an order effective March 20. Issuance of tax amortization certificates covering new expansion projects in this field have been in suspension for several months while production capacity was being surveyed. The review showed sufficient capacity in existence or started to fill the goal and ODM therefore transferred the hydrofluoric acid program to the closed list.

Mines Bureau Reports Progress Made in 1953

Outstanding developments in the major programs of the Bureau of Mines during fiscal 1953, and highlighted in the bureau's annual report made public last week, included the following:—

1. Perfection of a low-cost process for making ferro-nickel from low-grade domestic nickel-silicate ores and nickel metal from Cuban nickel oxide.

2. Indication, by laboratory and small-scale pilot plant tests, of the possibility of converting coal to highly aromatic gasoline by a single-step hydrogenation process.

3. Laboratory-scale production of stable, high octane gasoline by high-temperature retorting of entrained oil-shale particles.

4. Production of more than 150,000,000 cubic feet of helium—a new record.

Various Deposits Investigated

Intensifying work on strategic metals and minerals, the bureau investigated deposits of iron ore, manganese, molybdenum, tungsten, thorium, and uranium and conducted research on aluminum, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc. It developed methods of recovering beryllium ores from domestic deposits, sought ways to increase supplies of columbium and tantalum, and furnished the nation's entire supply of metallic zirconium and hafnium. To help meet defense needs, the bureau resumed production of ductile titanium.

Manganese research moved ahead during the fiscal year. Silicomanganese was produced from rhodonite material at the Albany, Ore., laboratory. A sulfatizing process for treating low-grade ores from the Cuyuna range received its first pilot-plant trial at Minneapolis, Minn. At the Boulder City, Nev., station, low-grade ore

—Continued on page 71

FDA Amends Antibiotic Certification Regulations

The Food and Drug Administration has extended the certification period for penicillin dental cones from eighteen months to thirty-six months, in an amendment to the regulations for certifying antibiotic drugs. The agency also modified the packaging requirements covering procaine penicillin in oil to permit the use of plastic or collapsible tubes when the drug is for treatment of cattle and fowl. The certification period for streptomycin sulfate solution also has been extended to thirty-six months, and the requirements for bacitracin-neomycin ointment has been amended to permit the inclusion of hydrocortisone acetate in the ointment.

Price Index Declines

The overall OPD price index fell off slightly, reversing the upward trend of the past five weeks. A decline of 0.08 brought the week's figure down to 107.92. Leading the reductions was the oils, fats and waxes market, where cottonseed meal, linseed meal, peanut meal, tallow and coconut oil were lowered. Lard moved up, and fractional increases were made in various edible oils. The largest reduction in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market was made in Spanish neroli oil. Celery seed, USP clove, Bourbon ylang ylang and lemongrass oils also were lowered in some directions. Ocotea cymbarum oil continued to increase on the spot market, as did wormseed oil. Other advances in this section were made in palmarosa, patchouli and sweet birch oils. Aromatic chemicals were unchanged in price.

The drugs and fine chemicals section witnessed reductions in ethyl and isopropyl alcohols, as well as in calciferol. Tankage was advanced among agricultural chemicals. There were no reductions in this group. In the heavy chemicals market, mercury moved up, as did potassium and tin salts. Tin metal was also advanced. A reduction was noted in platinum. The petroleum derivatives section was without price changes.

The textile and leather chemicals market remained fairly quiet, and recorded a change only for egg yolk. Copal and Manila gums were advanced in the protective coatings section. Soybean protein was also raised, while Argentine casein was reduced. The coal chemicals market recorded no price changes.

Except for twenty-four changes in botanicals listed on page 57, price changes during the past week were as follows (the number in parentheses after changes indicates the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Gum, Copal, Congo, No. 3, ½c. per lb. (62).
Manila, C, 3c. per lb.
Lard, 1c. per lb. (65).
Mercury, $2 per flask (38).
Nitrogenous process tankage, 15c. per unit of ammonia (47).
Oil, clove, USP, 5c. per lb. (59).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (65).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅝c. to ½c. per lb. (65).
foots, 95⅝, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum, 11c. per lb. (59).
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb. (65).
Palmarosa, 50c. per lb. (59).
Patchouli, 50c. per lb. (59).
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (65).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (65).
foots, 95⅝, ⅝c. per lb.
ref., ⅝c. per lb.
Sweet birch, Southern, 50c. per lb. (59).
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (65).
Wormseed, 50c. per lb. (59).
Potassium stannate, 1¼c. per lb. (38).
Sodium stannate, .09c. per lb. (38).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (65).
Protein, chemically isolated, 2c. per lb. (62).
Stannic chloride, .09c. per lb. (38).
Oxide, 2½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride anhyd., .092c. per lb. (38).
hydrous, cryst., 1c. per lb.
sulfate, 1.2c. per lb.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia (47).
Tin metal, 2c. per lb. (38).

Prices Reduced

Alcohol, ethyl, 3c. per gal. (49).
isopropyl, 91%, 2½c. per gal.
95%, 2¾c. per gal.
99%, 3c. per gal.
Calciferol, cryst., 5c. per gram (49).
in edible oil, 2¾c. per standard unit.
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb. (62).
Copra, $3 per ton (65).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (65).
Egg yolk, 4c. per lb. (48).
Grease, ½c. per lb. (65).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (65).
Oil, celery seed, 50c. per lb. (59).
Coconut, crude, ½c. per lb. (65).
ref., 1½c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 10c. per lb. (59).
Neroli, Spanish, $3.50 per lb. (59).
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, $1 per lb. (59).
Peanut meal, solvent, $2 per ton (65).
Platinum, $6 per ounce (38).
Tallow, inedible, ½c. to ¼c. per lb. (65).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

March 19, 1954	March 12, 1954	March 20, 1953
107.92	108.00	107.49

Monsanto Senior Scientist Post Goes to Dr. I. B. Johns

Dr. I. B. Johns has been named a Monsanto Chemical Company senior scientist, it has been announced by Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, president. Dr. Johns will be located at the company's inorganic chemicals division research laboratories at Everett, Mass.

Dr. Thomas explained that the senior scientist position had been created to recognize outstanding technical accomplishments. Certain company privileges and honors accompany the title, he said. "Particularly important is that persons given this title in the research field will be given the maximum possible freedom in planning and carrying out technical work," Dr. Thomas said. Dr. D. J. Beaver is the only other person holding Monsanto's senior scientist title.

Contents of This Issue

ACS to Honor Blunt..... 40
Additives Control Bill Introduced..... 3
Admas-Henry Installs N. Y. Wire..... 35
AIC Annual Parley Set..... 7
Analytical Chemistry Award to Smith..... 61
Arnold, Hoffman Expanding..... 46
Attapulgus Edgar Bros. Conclude Merger.... 5
Berger Named to CSS Post..... 5
Breon Advances Turner..... 61
CCDA Names Sommer..... 7
Chemurgic Group Tells Conference Plans.. 7
Chlorine Bids Sought by Greeks..... 41
Coaltar Customs Overhauled..... 3
CSMA Begins Gathering Data..... 51
Cyanamid Post to Phillips..... 40
Diamond Alkali Makes Butler Director..... 5
Dyes for Resin After-Treatment Dscribed... 46
Eli Lilly Advances Two..... 55
Enzymes Added by Mann..... 54
Epoxy Resins Patents Accord Signed..... 4
Falek to Move April 1..... 55
FDA Amends Antibiotic Rules..... 4
FEMA Annual Parley to Be May 16-19..... 7
Fertilizer Plant to Be Built..... 5
Fertilizer Top Barter Item..... 40
Formosa Gets FOA Urea Funds..... 41
Frailey, Former ADMA Executive, Dies.... 7
Geigy Position to Whitten..... 42
German Science Awards to Three..... 51
Goodyear Unit Post to Gerrow..... 42
Guignon & Green Named Agent..... 64
Henriques Names Malkovich..... 40
HEW Post to Perkins..... 7
Hydrofluoric Acid Program Closed..... 4
Indian Rape, Mustard Seed Acreage Holding. 58
Jefferson Names Vice-Presidents..... 4
Koppers Finds New Use for DBPC..... 46
MCA Unit Taking Part in Safety Show..... 54
Metal Powder Meeting Opens April 26..... 7
Mexican Gulf Sulphur Plant Completed.... 5
Mines Bureau Reports Progress..... 4
Monsanto Gets Chlorine Plant Option..... 3
Monsanto Research Organization Told..... 34
Monsanto Senior Scientist Post to Johns.... 4
Natural Gas Act Amendment Waits Signing. 3
N. E. Chemical Club to Elect..... 58
Nitrogen Output Survey Issued..... 3
Nitrogen Production Capacity Reviewed.... 3
Noville Names Manager of New Office..... 61
N. Y. AIC to Honor Clarke..... 35
ODM Extends Top Benefits..... 3
ODM Names Landry..... 35
Pacific Coast Borax Names Two..... 5
Parkinson Is Lever Glycerine Executive.... 46
Petroleum Position Reported Better..... 52
Phosphate Leases Offered..... 41
Phosphate Rock, Beryl Findings Told..... 35
Phthalic, Maleic Anhydride Projects Set.... 5
Potash Deliveries Up 5 Percent in '53..... 5
Powell Names Baerman..... 46
Private Brand Manufacturers Organize..... 7
Resin Development Told by Borg-Warner.. 64
Rubber Plants Buying Interest Keen..... 3
Rutgers Pharmaceutical Parley Planned..... 51
SAACI Hears Dumping Laws Discussed..... 5
Scientific Research of Gov't Strengthened... 34
Sokol Heyden V.P. for Research..... 5
Staley Appoints Dahlquist..... 5
Standard Oil Foundation Aids Study..... 41
Strategic Items 'Freeze' Adopted..... 3
Strong, Cobb Shifts Guthrie..... 50
Sulfur Mining Outlined by Freeport..... 42
Synthetic Rubber Buying Drop Predicted.... 3
Tidelands Law Challenge Forbidden..... 3
Uridine-5'-Monophosphate Available..... 53
Veterinary Drug Rules Rewritten..... 4
Vinyltoluene Price Cut..... 4
Vitamins in Dietary Foods Probed..... 3
Waterproof Paper Rules Proposed..... 4
Western Chemicals Appoints..... 34
Wolf-Perry Machinery Co. Formed..... 40
Zinc Institute Meeting Plans Announced..... 7

Market Reports

(See Page 9)

General Features

Advertisers Index..... 71
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids Wanted..... 54
Classified Advertisements..... 70
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 66
Coal Chemicals Output..... 44
Crude Oil Stocks..... 43
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials..... 36
Imports..... 54
Imports Detained..... 57
Obituaries..... 7
OPD Price Index..... 4
Washington Talks It Over..... 5
Trade Briefs..... 40, 42, 53

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SAACI Is Told Stricter Dumping Laws Needed

Revision of United States regulations concerning dumping of foreign products on the American market was urged March 17 by John J. Powers, jr., senior vice-president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., at a luncheon meeting of the Salesman's Association of the American Chemical Industry. Mr. Powers noted that with many factors tending towards increased chemical imports, dumping is likely to become a more serious problem to the industry than it has been in recent years.

Although there is anti-dumping legislation on the books, Mr. Powers stated, the law is unrealistic in several ways. The speaker noted that by the time legal procedures are applied in the light of present criteria, the damage may already have been done.

The flaw in the legislation, according to the Pfizer vice-president, is the requirement that injury or likelihood of injury to American industry must be demonstrated. Mr. Powers stated that it seemed a reasonable assumption that in passing the anti-dumping act congress must in effect have said, "We do not want you, the foreign manufacturer, to dump products into this country below world prices in order to extract dollar exchange or for any other reason."

Need for Proof Questioned

"If that is the purpose of the law," Mr. Powers said, "what is the need for demonstration of injury or the likelihood of injury to the industry involved, which is not only difficult but also time-consuming to prove?"

"In many cases," Mr. Powers stated, "the American producer, because of the risk in assuming that the government ultimately will conclude that material has been dumped, will meet the lower prices of the importer of the foreign goods with unhappy results to his business."

Mr. Powers cited the Canadian anti-dumping act as a possible direction in which this country might move in the way of improving the current anti-dumping act. He said that the Canadian act relates solely to the question of price and value of the imported material and does not mention any required proof of injury.

The speaker concluded by suggesting that chemical salesmen give close attention to the dumping problem and that the industry should make recommendations to the appropriate agencies of government for tightening up the current act. Mr. Powers concluded by saying that "Where you are enjoying tariff protection for important American products, make sure the back door is closed."

Berger of Shea Chemical Is Named to CSS Key Post

Appointment of Walter C. Berger as associate administrator of the Commodity Stabilization Service was announced last week. Previous to his appointment Mr. Berger was executive vice-president of Shea Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. From 1946 to 1952 he was president of the American Feed Manufacturers Association.

Heyden V.P. for Research

Dr. Herman Sokol has been elected vice-president in charge of research and development of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York. Dr. Sokol, who has been associated with Heyden for ten years, was elected assistant vice-president last year.

Fertilizer Plant to Be Built By Illinois Farm Supply Co.

Illinois Farm Supply Company, Chicago, has announced plans calling for the construction of a new $1,000,000 fertilizer plant near Tuscola, Ill. To be located on a twenty-acre tract of land west of the city and adjacent to the National Petro-Chemicals Company, the new unit is expected to obtain supplies of nitrogen and sulphuric acid from National Petro's facilities.

Construction on the new plant is expected to get under way in either May or June of this year. When completed and in operation, the Tuscola unit will produce about 50,000 tons of high-analysis, granular mixed fertilizers annually. Illinois Farm Supply at present owns and operates a fertilizer plant near East St. Louis, Ill., which has been in operation since 1949. The company also owns a part interest in a cooperative fertilizer plant near Hartsdale, Ind.

Mexican Gulf's Sulfur Plant At San Cristobal Completed

Mexican Gulf Sulphur Company has completed plant construction and an initial run indicates that its San Cristobal dome will produce sulfur by the Frasch process, Paul Nachtman, president, told stockholders last week. Tests of the first sulfur show that it is of exceptionally high quality, Mr. Nachtman stated, adding that the company has drilled a number of additional sulfur-bearing wells which prove previous geological estimates and add to the company's reserves. Cris Elliott, former assistant chief engineer for Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, has been made general production manager of Mexican Gulf Sulphur.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The Capehart committee of the senate which has been studying one of the phases of the overall problem of international trade—that relating to investments and how they might be encouraged and expanded—has filed its first report, covering seven weeks of conferring and 21,000 miles of traveling in fifteen Latin American countries.

The committee had nothing but high praise for the cooperation it received from the countries visited and the officials, both foreign and from our embassies. Especially were the members pleased that they were able to get the people with whom they conferred to speak freely and frankly of the problems as they saw them by offering anonymity to all who wished it.

The results of the conferences led to a number of recommendations being made to the US government, including the following:—

1. We should buy more goods and services from Latin American countries.

2. We should decide what our tariff rates should be and maintain them for a specified period of time, at least for five years.

3. As far as possible, we should not impose quantitative import quotas.

4. We should cooperate more closely, politically and economically, with all Latin American countries and consider them more as Western Hemisphere partners. We should not dictate our hemispheric opinions to them. We should consult with them and ask their opinions, to a greater extent than has been done, on the best methods of handling matters in the Western Hemisphere.

5. We should be more cooperative and friendly with their nationals who visit our country. We should throw fewer obstacles in their way in respect to entry into this country.

6. We should encourage private capital to invest in Latin America.

7. We should find ways and means of extending more credit to those countries, particularly longer terms on our export sales.

Other conclusions were that we should give much thought to the maintenance of a fair price for raw materials from Latin America: we should help them to industrialize; we should encourage greater development of the raw materials in those countries, and we should be more consistent in our policies.

Jurisdiction Over Agriculture Men

Business organizations might very well take a leaf from notebook of the farm organizations and launch a similar drive of their own. The three major farm

—*Continued on page 36*

Pacific Coast Borax Co. Names Hinchman, Pickard

Pacific Coast Borax Company, a division of Borax Consolidated, Ltd., New York, has announced the appointment of Roger W. Hinchman as eastern sales manager for the industrial division and Maurice H. Pickard as director of technical service and product development. Both will make their headquarters in New York.

Mr. Hinchman began his career with

Roger W. Hinchman

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., where he remained for nine years. Since joining the borax company in 1943, Mr. Hinchman has worked in various sales capacities and prior to coming to New York had been in charge of industrial and agricultural sales in San Francisco. In his new position Mr. Hinchman will have charge of the company's industrial sales in the area east of the Rockies.

Mr. Pickard, after several years with American Smelting & Refining Company in Mexico, joined Pacific Coast Borax as chief chemist at its plant in Boron, Calif., in 1936. Following service as assistant mill superintendent at Boron and refinery superintendent at Wilmington, Calif., he was transferred to the New York sales department in 1944. He will continue to be in charge of technical service and is also organizing a new department which will be responsible for the development of various new boron products, a number of which have been developed in the company's research laboratory.

Attapulgus, Edgar Brothers Conclude Merger Agreement

Wright W. Gary, president of Attapulgus Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, and James Deshler, president of Edgar Brothers Company, announced last week that a basis of merger of the two companies has been agreed upon, subject to ratification by directors and stockholders.

Attapulgus, which describes itself as the largest producer in this country of fuller's earth, has mines and a processing plant in Georgia. It also owns patented processes for the concentration of mineral ores, particularly phosphate and potash, which it licenses to others. A wholly-owned subsidiary, Porocel Corporation, produces activated bauxite at Berger, Ark. Research laboratories are maintained at Lakeland, Fla., and Camden, N.J.

Edgar Brothers, reputedly the oldest and one af the largest integrated producers of kaolin, markets a line of aluminum silicate pigments. The company owns extentive kaolin deposits, operates two mines, five processing plants and research laboratories in Georgia.

Name of the merged company will be American Minerals & Chemicals Corporation. The Attapulgus and Edgar Brothers businesses will retain their identities and will be operated as separate divisions of the merged concern. Chairman of the new company will be Mr. Deshler, while Mr. Gary will be its president. David E. Lilienthal, now chairman of Attapulgus, will become chairman of the executive committee and the research policy committee.

Diamond Alkali Co. Makes Butler Development Director

C. A. Butler, jr., director of engineering for Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, since 1946, has been promoted to the company's newly-created post of director of commercial development. Loren Scoville, since 1951 vice-president in charge of engineering, purchasing and operations for Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, has been named to take over Mr. Butler's duties as director of engineering. Both appointments become effective April 1.

Potash Deliveries Up 5 Percent During 1953

Deliveries of potash in North America last year amounted to 3,230,667 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 1,879,626 tons of K_2O, according to the American Potash Institute last week. This was an increase of 83,368 tons K_2O or 5 percent over 1952. Deliveries by the seven leading domestic producers were the highest ever achieved, amounting to 1,722,728 tons K_2O, an increase of 9 percent over last year, it was stated. Imports were 156,898 tons K_2O, a 26 percent decrease under the previous year.

Deliveries for agricultural purposes in the continental United States for 1953 were 1,663,242 tons K_2O, an increase of 70,662 tons over 1952. Canada received 72,501 tons K_2O; Cuba, 4,509 tons; Puerto Rico, 16,699 tons; and Hawaii, 19,437 tons. Exports to other countries amounted to 1,742 tons K_2O.

In this country agricultural potash was delivered in forty-six states and the District of Columbia. Illinois, with more than 204,000 tons K_2O was the leading state, followed in order by Ohio, Georgia and Indiana, each taking more than 100,000 tons during the year.

Agricultural potash accounted for 93 percent of deliveries. The 60 percent muriate of potash continued to be by far the most popular material, comprising 90 percent of the total K_2O delivered for agricultural purposes. The 50 percent muriate of potash made up 3 percent, sulfate of potash and sulfate of potash magnesia 7 percent, and manure salts an insignificant percentage of deliveries.

Chemical Deliveries Up 17 Percent

Deliveries for chemical purposes in 1953 were 152,869 tons of muriate of potash containing an equivalent of 96,156 tons K_2O and 10,544 tons of sulfate of potash containing 5,340 tons K_2O. The total chemical deliveries of 101,496 tons K_2O were 5 percent of all potash deliveries and 15,055 tons higher or 17 percent more than in 1952.

In the fourth quarter of 1953 deliveries totaled 785,256 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 454,274 tons K_2O, an increase of 12 percent compared to K_2O deliveries during the comparable period in 1952. The continental United States received for agricultural purposes 385,279 tons K_2O; Canada, 36,774 tons; Cuba, 1,661 tons; Puerto Rico, 3,518 tons, and Hawaii, 3,403 tons. Exports to other countries were 461 tons K_2O.

Chemical deliveries during the fourth quarter amounted to 37,346 tons of salt with an equivalent of 23,178 tons K_2O, a decrease of 9 percent under the comparable period in 1952. Of the 1953 total, muriate of potash equivalent to 21,742 tons K_2O and sulfate of potash containing 1,215 tons K_2O were delivered in the United States and 121 tons K_2O as muriate and 100 tons as sulfate of potash in Canada.

Phthalic, Maleic Anhydride Projects Slated by Reichhold

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., last week revealed plans for the construction of a phthalic anhydride plant on property adjacent to its present plant in Elizabeth, N. J. At the same time, it was announced that its maleic anhydride plant, now in operation at Elizabeth, will be greatly expanded. The two projects are part of the $10,000,000 expansion program announced by Reichhold last year.

While the company did not disclose the design capacity of the projected new facilities, it was stated that they will increase Reichhold's total annual production of phthalic anhydride to 80,000,000 pounds, and will boost its yearly output of maleic anhydride to 10,000,000 pounds.

Reichhold has named Fred P. Walden as project engineer, in charge of all phases of engineering and construction. William O. Blesse has been made plant manager in charge of the operations of both of the new units.

Staley Appoints Dahlquist Chemical Division Manager

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., has appointed William G. Dahlquist manager of its chemical division. Mr. Dahlquist has been a member of Staley's Chicago sales staff since 1951. James W. Hurley, who has been with the company for the past thirteen years, has been named manager of marketing plans for the chemical division. Succeeding Mr. Hurley as head of market research and customer service in the industrial sales department is C. W. White, formerly manager of the company's service department. Wendell Ray, a member of the Philadelphia sales staff, has replaced Mr. Dahlquist at Chicago.

Reilly reports TO INDUSTRY

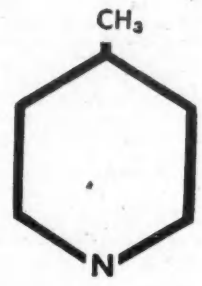
From the Research and Development Division, Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation

Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

4-PROPANOLPYRIDINE

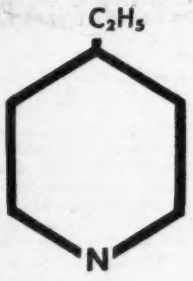
Interest in this compound is building up. Recently, several groups working in different fields have asked for it. We think it desirable to remind others that we have it available.

4-PICOLINE



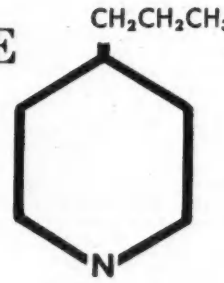
Even as recently as a few months ago, 4-Picoline was a scarce item. We needed all of it to satisfy the demand for isonicotinic acid. Now, with our new plant in operation, we can synthesize enough for your needs, as well as our own. Let us know how much you need.

4-ETHYLPYRIDINE



Over the years, at the request of some of our friends, we have made 4-Ethylpyridine for them. May we make some for you?

4-n-PROPYLPYRIDINE

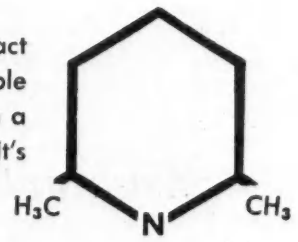


It's happened before, so this time we are prepared. Having made 4-ethylpyridine available, we'll be asked for the higher homolog. We have it.

4-ISOPROPYLPYRIDINE

We have this compound too. In addition, we probably have some of the other 4-alkyl-pyridines you need. If we haven't the particular one you want, perhaps we can make it for you.

2,6-LUTIDINE



Frankly, we are embarrassed by the fact that this compound has been available for years, but we can't come up with a good use for it. Can you help us? It's available in commercial quantities.

All of the new products from the Research Department of Reilly are available from the semi-works. Commercial production is initiated when the demand requires.

Undoubtedly, there are other chemicals that you need, which we can make. Let us know and we will see what we can do.

Reilly COAL TAR CHEMICALS

The Reilly Researchers

Reilly Coal Tar Chemicals for Industry

Association Meetings

This Week

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo., March 24-April 1.
National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., March 24-26.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Patten hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 3-5.
American Chemical Society, division of rubber chemistry, spring meeting, Brown hotel, Louisville, Ky., April 14-16; Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum, October 12-15.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 28-30.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, December 12-15.
American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Berkeley-Carteret hotel, Asbury Park, N. J., May 12-14.
American Management Association, national packaging exposition, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., April 5-8.
American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, San Antonio, Tex., April 12-14.
American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.
American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Boston, August 22-27.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., March 29-31.
American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 10-13.
American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, June 13-18.
American Soybean Association, annual convention, Memphis, Tenn., August 30-September 1.
American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 20-21.
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium and banquet, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 27; annual meeting, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 26.
Basic Materials Exposition, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, May 17-20.
Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, June 21-23.
Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23-25; annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 5-7.
Chlorine Institute, spring meeting, Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J., May 11-12.
Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., March 31-April 1.
Electrochemical Society, annual meeting, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, May 2-6.
Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-22.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 18-20.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Biltmore hotel, New York., May 16-19.
Forest Products Research Society, national meeting, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 5-7.
Industrial Research Institute, award dinner, San Francisco, April 22.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual meeting and joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.
Metal Powder Association, annual meeting and show, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 26-28.
National Chemical Exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.
National Cottonseed Products Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 7-11
National Farm Chemurgic Council, annual chemurgic conference, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., April 5-7.
National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.
National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 15-17.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17.
Packaging Machinery Manufacturers' Institute, annual meeting, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., September 23-26.
Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 27-29
Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-26.
Proprietary Association of Canada, annual meeting, Thousand Island Club, Alexander Bay, N. Y., June 14-16.
Society of the Plastics Industry, exposition, technical conference, Public Auditorium, Cleveland and Statler hotels, Cleveland, Ohio, June 7-10.
Society of the Plastics Industry (Canada), annual meeting, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 5-6.
Southern Industrial Wastes Conference, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 21-23.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, April 14; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.
Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 11-13.
Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association of Canada, annual meeting, Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 14-16.

Frailey, Former Executive V.P. of ADMA, Dead at 66

Dr. Carson P. Frailey, a member of the executive committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, who retired in 1952 as executive vice-president and secretary of the association, died March 13 at his home in Washington, D. C. He was sixty-six years of age.

Born in Emmitsburg, Md., in 1887, Dr. Frailey graduated from the University of

Dr. Carson P. Frailey

Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1908, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the university in 1946. An honorary LL.D. degree was awarded him by Southeastern University, Washington, in 1949.

After graduation from college, Dr. Frailey served as a practicing pharmacist. He then became a representative of Armour Laboratories, and later served in a similar capacity with H. K. Mulford Company (now Sharp & Dohme, Inc.). Dr.

—Continued on page 64

Private Brand Manufacturers Organize Industry Association

A new trade association representing the interests of private brand manufacturers of drugs, cosmetics and household chemicals has been organized by Arthur D. Herrick, food and drug lawyer and consultant, under the name of the National Association of Private Brand Manufacturers, with offices at 39 Broadway, New York 6.

"The National Association of Private Brand Manufacturers," Mr. Herrick said, "promises to work for a modification of many burdensome governmental regulations, particularly several contained in the federal food, drug and cosmetic act. It plans also to set up a code of ethics for the industry as a whole and otherwise endeavor to maintain high commercial standards and inspire customers' confidence. It intends, moreover, to provide for uniform agreements with customers that more clearly outline the responsibilities involved."

Temporary directors of the association are Sidney Chasman, Chase Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.; John de Elorza, Old Empire, Inc., Newark; Dennis I. Duveen, Duveen Soap Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.; Victor M. Hermelin, Keith-Victor Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., and Paul G. Lustgarten, Vitamix Corporation, Philadelphia.

Metal Powder Meeting, Show To Open in Chicago April 26

The Metal Powder Association will sponsor a national meeting and show devoted solely to powder metallurgy, the metal powder industry and the arts and sciences based on metal powders at the Drake hotel, Chicago, April 26 through 28. Both events, though sponsored by the association and its members, will be open to anyone, MPA member or not, who is interested in powder metallurgy and the industry that has grown up around it.

Technical sessions at the meeting will be divided into a general session devoted to topics relating to a variety of aspects of powder metallurgy and an electronic core session consisting of a separate all-day meeting devoted to subjects of specific interest to those in that specialized field.

At the show, leaders in the industry will display the newest developments in metal powders, processing equipment and metal powder products, while representatives of these exhibitors will be ready to provide help with technical, supply and production problems.

CCDA Names Sommer President; Presents Honor Award to Steck

Selection of a new president and presentation of its 1954 honor award served as high points of the Commercial Chemical Development Association's tenth annual meeting last week. The parley, held March 18 at the Statler hotel, New York, drew some 700 executives from the chemical industry for a full day's discussion of intra-company communications.

CCDA's new president is Dr. Nolan B. Sommer of American Cyanamid Company, New York. Dr. Sommer is currently president-elect of the association, and takes over as CCDA head on July 1. Recipient of the 1954 honor award is L. V. Steck, marketing vice-president of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York. The association's president-elect for 1954-55 is Dr. R. L. Bateman of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Dr. Bateman will become president of CCDA on July 1, 1955.

The outgoing president of CCDA, Dr. Wayne E. Kuhn of Texas Company, New York, made the award presentation. In accepting the association's accolade, Mr. Steck called attention to the scope of the

Dr. Nolan B. Sommer
New CCDA President

chemical industry. "It is an industry," he said, "that grossed an estimated $17,000,000,000 in 1953; it spent $1,500,000,000 on new plants; it employs 815,000 people; its investment in plant is $13,000 per employee and 59 cents per dollar of sales."

Investment per dollar of sales is, by comparison, 23 cents for the food industry and 24 cents for the automobile industry, he pointed out. Another major distinguishing characteristic of the chemical industry, he went on, is the rate and constancy of its growth. "Over the last thirty years," he stated, "the average rate of growth of chemical production has been 9 percent per year, which is about three times the average rate of the total industrial output of the country."

Key Role of Research Noted

Research, Mr. Steck contended, is largely responsible for the industry's growth. He termed it "axiomatic" that the chemical company that has no research stake will eventually die. Product or process

—Continued on page 53

Chemurgic Group Tells April Conference Plans

The National Farm Chemurgic Council has announced the program for its nineteenth annual chemurgic conference, to be held April 5 through 7 at the Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

In the morning of the opening day Henry T. McKnight, president of the council, will welcome the gathering and there will be an address on "The Challenge of Surpluses." A number of open sessions will be held during the afternoon. The first, a forum on modern farming, will have Howard L. Roach, of J. Roach Sons, Inc., Plainfield, Ohio, as chairman. Others on the panel will include D. Howard Doane and Dr. George Scarseth. James H. Burrell, president of James H. Burrell & Sons, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., will head a businessman's group.

Three Scientific Sessions

There will be three special scientific sessions. The first, a chemurgic clinic, will have as its chairman Dr. K. Starr Chester, chief of agriculture and biosciences at Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, and head of the research committee of the National Farm Chemurgic Council. A meeting on wheat starch will be presided over by Dr. Reid T. Milner, head of the National Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Ill., and another, on rubber, will have Wheeler McMillen, chairman of the board of the council, as its chairman.

Mr. McKnight will preside at a meeting on public relations. Taking part will be Roy Battles, of the National Grange; Ed Lipscomb, of the National Cotton Council; Robert D. McMillen, of the Department of Agriculture; Robert Woodworth, of Cargill, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.;

—Continued on page 54

Zinc Institute Announces April 20-21 Parley Agenda

The American Zinc Institute has announced a preliminary program for its thirty-sixth annual meeting, to be held at the Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 20 and 21.

On the opening morning, a speaker to be announced later will discuss "Outlook for Galvanizing." Kenneth Kramer, executive editor of *Business Week*, will discuss the "General Business Outlook for 1954" and John F. Lane, attorney, Washington, D. C., will bring "News from Capitol Hill." The institute staff will report on current and planned activities.

The afternoon session will include surveys of the zinc situation at home and abroad—the United States to be discussed by Howard I. Young, president, American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company; Canada by M. A. Wolfkill, manager of metal sales, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., and the world situation by Jean Vuillequez, vice-president, American Metal Company, Ltd. Following this discussion, M. P. Romney, manager of the Utah Mining Association, will speak on "A Miner Looks at Public Relations."

The following morning talks will be presented on "The 1954 Die Casting Program" by David Laine, secretary of the American Die Casting Institute; "Outlook for Rolled Zinc" by Morris Blumberg, chairman of the board, Illinois Zinc Company; "Brass in 1954" by C. C. Felton, vice-president, Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., and "Sound Applications for Zinc Anodes" by E. H. Thalmann, Ebasco Services, Inc. The annual dinner will be held April 20.

HEW Post to Perkins

Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has announced that Roswell B. Perkins has been sworn in as assistant secretary. Mr. Perkins will serve as one of two assistant secretaries whose positions were established by the reorganization plan which created the department out of the former Federal Security Agency. Mr. Perkins, who will be in charge of program analysis, will be responsible for continuing analysis and review of the programs operated by the Department and its five major component agencies.

Flavoring Makers to Meet In New York May 16-19

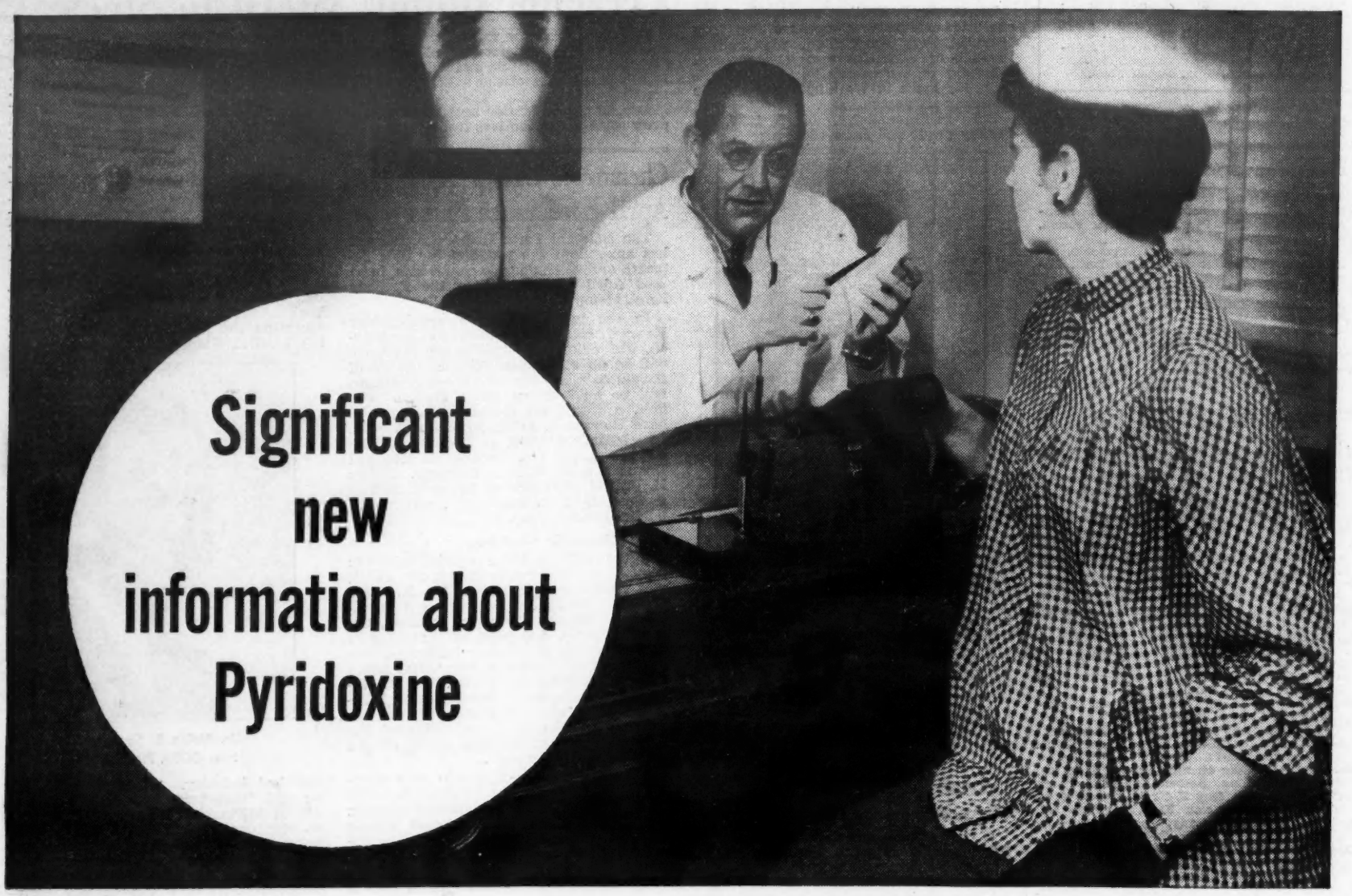
The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association has scheduled its forty-fifth annual convention May 16 through 19 at the Biltmore hotel in New York. Among the speakers will be:—Louis Bohmrich, United Nations; Miss Bernice Connor, director of editorial liaison of *Ladies' Home Journal*; Fred Bell, executive vice-president, National Automobile Dealers Association; Robert C. Hibben, executive secretary, International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers; Dr. John L. Barnhart, technical director, Dairy Industries Supply Association; Dr. G. G. King, scientific director, Nutrition Foundation; Dr. S. Sherwood, Sterwin Chemical Company, New York; G. J. Williams, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., and Dr. Bernard L. Oser, Food Research Laboratories.

Addresses will also be given by members of the Vanilla Bean Association and the Essential Oil Association. Harold Janovsky, chairman of the scientifc committee of FEMA, will report on the status of coumarin in view of the latest actions of the Food and Drug Administration.

A chemists' breakfast will be held on May 19, at which there will be an informal discussion of various technical aspects of the extraction business with special emphasis on the FEMA research program.

AIC Convenes May 12-14

The American Institute of Chemists will hold its annual meeting May 12 to 14 at the Berkeley-Carteret hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.



Increased requirement in pregnancy is reported

A recent study revealed evidence of an increased need for Pyridoxine in 82 of 86 pregnant women.[1] The investigators state: "There can be little doubt . . . that in pregnancy the demand for this vitamin is markedly increased. When the tryptophane load test is used as a guide it would appear that for pregnant women on a self-selected diet a daily dose of 10 mg. of pyridoxine hydrochloride provides enough vitamin B_6 to cover the increased demand for this vitamin. It is suggested, therefore, that pregnant women in addition to other vitamins be given vitamin B_6 in amounts equivalent to 10 mg. of pyridoxine hydrochloride daily."

Further evidence of an increased need for vitamin B_6 in pregnancy has been obtained by the pyridoxine load test.[2]

In the United States, more than 4,000,000 pregnancies occur every year. Merck is ready to supply your needs for this important additional market for vitamin B_6 (Pyridoxine).

1. Wachstein, M., and Gudaitis, A.: *J. Lab. and Clin. Med.* **42**: 98–107, July 1953.

2. Wachstein, M., and Gudaitis, A.: *Am. J. Obstet. & Gynec.* **66**: 1207–1213, December 1953.

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride Merck

(VITAMIN B_6 HYDROCHLORIDE)

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 19 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

Index to Reports on Price Changes and Other Market Aspects

Acids 38
Agricultural Chemicals 47
Aromatic Chemicals 59
Botanical Drugs 57
Coal Chemicals 44
Drugs 49
Essential Oils 59
Fats and Greases 65
Fertilizer Materials 47
Fine Chemicals 49
Gums 57
Heavy Chemicals 38
Lacquer Materials 62
Leather Chemicals 48
Naval Stores 62
Oil, Cake and Meal 65
Oils 65
Paint Materials 62
Pesticides 47
Petroleum Derivatives 43
Protective Coatings Materials 62
Spices 57
Textile Chemicals 48
Varnish Materials 62
Waxes 65

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).			
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works	lb.	.40	—
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works	lb.	.41	.50
Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1250	.1435
l.c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.1350	.1535
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.1050	.1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol)			
Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
ton lots	lb.	.30	—
smaller lots	lb.	.30½	—
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.80	—
smaller lots	lb.	.81	.86
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.14	—
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.76	—
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.27	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.28	—
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.78	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.79	—
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
Methyl (see M)			
Acetonitrile dms. c.l. works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
Acetophenetidin USP bbls. works, frt. equald	lb.	1.15	1.17
Acetophenone cns., dms	lb.	1.21	1.85
tech. dms l.c.l. works	lb.	.75	—
p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms, frt. adjusted.	lb.	17.50	21.00
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.75	1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate tech. dms., c.l	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l	lb.	.38½	—
tanks	lb.	.32	—
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l	lb.	.38½	—
tanks	lb.	.36	—
Acid, abietic, com'l., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1490	—
cryst., dms. c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	.07½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28% bbls 100 lbs		5.50	—
56%, bbls 100 lbs.		9.65	—
70%, bbls 100 lbs.		11.70	—
80%, bbls 100 lbs.		12.45	—
glacial synthetic, CP, dms dlvd 100 lbs.		15.00	16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.		10.50	12.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		11.00	13.00
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.		10.00	—
100 lbs.		10.00	—
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.		24.00	25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).			
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60	—
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., same basis.	lb.	.55	—
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.			
Adipic, fib. dms., works	lb.	.37	.37½
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works	lb.	1.74	1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	2.50	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	2.55	2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	4.00	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	4.05	4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	1.21	—
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).			
USP (see Arsenic trioxide.			
Ascorbic USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots.	kilo.	21.00	—
10-kilo lots	kilo.	21.35	—
5-kilo lots	kilo.	21.75	—
bots., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	22.00	—
500-gram lots	kilo.	22.50	—
Battery, cbys. c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		2.35	—
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		2.65	3.45
Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.44	—
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.54	—
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).			
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).			
Boric, tech 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	124.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	172.00	—
smaller lots, same basis,	ton.	177.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	146.75	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	196.50	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton.	201.50	—
gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	99.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	147.00	—
smaller lots, same basis,	ton.	152.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	123.75	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	171.50	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton.	176.50	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	94.25	—
Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	104.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	152.00	—
smaller lots same basis.	ton	157.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	128.75	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	176.50	—
smaller lots same basis.	ton.	181.50	—
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.			
Broenners, bbls	lb.	1.76	—
Butyric, 99% dms. c.l., works,	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.32¼	—
Cacodylic, bots	lb	10.50	13.00
Camphoric natural, dms	lb	4.00	4.75
synth dms	lb	4.00	4.75
Capric, dms	lb.	.26¼	.28
Caprylic, dms	lb.	.30¾	.32½
Cassella, dms. frt alld	lb.	1.44	1.75
Castor oil, split, dms	lb.	.35½	.36
Chicago, bbls., frt alld	lb.	3.21	—
Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms.	lb.	.23½	.25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms	lb.	.20	.21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.13	—
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.59	1.62
Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0465	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0515	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.0415	—
Acid, chlorosulphonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			
Cholic, 25-100 lb bots., fiber dms.	lb.	No prices.	
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	.29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)			
Cinnamic, ref'd, bots	lb.	2.50	3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l.	lb.	.28¾	—
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't.	lb.	.29¼	—
smaller lots	lb.	.29¾	.31¼
hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l	lb.	.27	—
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't.	lb.	.27½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.28	.29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.			
Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bbls	lb.	.79	—
Coconut oil, dist., dms	lb.	.26	.28¾
tankcars	lb.	.24¼	—
double dist., dms	lb.	.26¾	.28½
tankcars	lb.	.25	—
Corn oil, dist., dms	lb.	.13	.15½
tanks	lb.	.11¼	.12
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms	lb.	.11¼	.13
tanks	lb.	.09½	—
double dist., dms	lb.	.11¾	.13½
tanks	lb.	.10	.10¼
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.66	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.82	2.00
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207°C or above ret dms. c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.98	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.03	—
non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis	gal.	1.01	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	1.04	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.90	—
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.03	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.08	—
non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis	gal.	1.06	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.09	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.95	—
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms. ex whse	gal.	.75	.90
petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non ret dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.71	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	.75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	—
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.58	.63
211° C to 235 C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.65	.67
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
220° C to 242 C., tanks, Wilmington Cal	gal.	.50	.53
245° C to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington Cal	gal.	.46	—
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.45	—
Cyanoacetic tech bbls	lb.	.90	1.25
Dehydrocholic injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots	lb.	No prices.	
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots	lb.	No prices.	
Desoxycholic fib dms 10 to 100-lb. lots	lb.	No prices.	
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)			
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)			
Diglycolic, bgs., works	lb.	.14	—
Acid, 2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33½	—
F, crude, paste, bbls., works	lb.	2.10	—
Folic, bots., fib. cns kilo-lots or more	gram.	1.60	—
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1570	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620	.1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.1675	.1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms	lb.	.27	.28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb	1.80	—
smaller lots	lb	1.82	2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.58	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.69	1.78
Gamma dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld	lb	1.50	—
paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.45	—
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms	lb	8.50	—
Gluconic, tech. 50% bots.	lb.	.23½	.31½
cbys.	lb.	.19	—
dms.	lb.	.15½	—
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works	lb	2.45	2.53
25-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.60	2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works	lb.	2.25	2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).			
H, dry, bbls., works, basis 100%	lb.	.82	—
paste, bbls., works, basis 100%	lb.	.80	—
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys	lb.	2.94	—
1.70 s.g., cbys	lb.	3.23	—
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E	lb.	.37	.43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).			
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		2.90	3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.		28.00	—
20° cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.60	—
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.00	4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.		30.00	—
22° cbys c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.15	—
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.25	4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.		35.00	—
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	13¼	13¾
5 pint bottles extra cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	16¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	19¼	—
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.			
Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt. alld	lb.	.75	.95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots	lb.	40	—
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).			
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
70%, steel dms., works	lb.	.18½	.22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works	lb.	.06	—
Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-return, Phila., basis 100%	lb.	.136	—
tanks, Belle W Va., basis 100%	lb.	.095	—
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys	lb.	1.30	1.32
USP, cbys	lb.	.88	—
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works	lb.	5.00	—
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
J, bbls, works, basis 100%	lb.	2.50	2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.64	.70
L, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.25	—
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more	lb.	.17	.20
smaller lots	lb.	.1750	.2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more	lb.	.30	.3640
smaller lots	lb.	.305	.3699
NF, 85%, cbys	lb.	.65	.68
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2175	—
1 to 19	lb.	.2225	.2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more	lb.	.3818	—
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.30	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.70	—
cbys., works 100 lbs.		7.20	12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.45	11.98
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.15	12.50
Laurent's, bbls.	lb.	.80	.87
Lauric, 99%, dms	lb.	.37¼	.39½
Linseed oil, dist., dms	lb.	.2035	—
water white, dms	lb.	.2335	—
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms	lb.	.37	.38
Malic, tech., dms	lb.	.50	—
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	2.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.40	2.50
Metanilic, dms., works	lb.	.57	.75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works	lb.	.54½	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.55	—
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms. works	lb	1.27	—
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).			
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)			
Myristic, dms	lb.	.28	.29½
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Neville and Winthers)			
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).			
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).			
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).			
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)			
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).			
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).			
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).			
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).			
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).			
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).			

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	NNR.	New and Nonofficial Remedies
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	oz.	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	E.	east	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	phos.	phosphate
Be.	Baume	equald.	equalized	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	exp.	expressed	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
bls.	bales	ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
bots.	bottles	ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
b.p.	boiling point	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	FPA	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
C.	centigrade	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
CD.	completely denatured	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
c.i.f.	cost. insurance, freight	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
cks.	casks	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
c.l.	carlots	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
cns.	cans			s.d.	single distilled
col.	color	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
coml.	commercial	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
conc.	concentrated	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
CP.	chemically pure	indust.	industrial	shipt.	shipment
cps.	centipoises	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
cryst.	crystal	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
cs.	cases	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
ctns.	cartons	l.c.l.	less than carlots	tanks.	railroad tankcars
cyls.	cylinders	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
		N.	nitrogen	W.	west
		nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
		neut.	neutral	w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's — Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted Kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.80
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works., basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., works lb .77 - —
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .16 - .17¾
tanks lb. .14¼- —
double dist. (white), dms lb. .18½- .20¼
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.s., works lb .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)

Acid, para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade 75% cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb .09 .09½
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .55 - —
ums, smal lb .81 .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 .43
Propionic, synth, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
Tech bbls lb 2.76 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., bbls. lb. .48 - —
powder, bbls lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms, c.l. works. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .75
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .16 - .17¾
tanks lb. .14¼- —
single dist., dms lb. .15½- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¾- —

Acid, stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .14¼- .16¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .16¼
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .16½- .19
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be. cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.45 - —
tanks works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works frt equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- .20¼
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 1.76
powder bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech dms lb .95 —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. 41 .47
Imported, bgs lb. .32 - —

Acid, thioglycolic, refined, cbys., basis 100%—lb. 1.80 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. 74 —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Undecylenic dms. lb 1 40 —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, bots gm.20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.50 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.85 - 3.95
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11 00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms, c.l lb. 65 90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.80 - 1.82
powder, bbls lb. 1.84 - 1.86
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .98 - 1.00
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾ —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .33¾ .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 —
128-132° C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾ .36
ACS grade, dms, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
mixed, primary, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17¼- —
1-pentanol (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - 79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capyri, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra tib. cns., 500-lb lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, 6b. cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. 59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Industrial (see 1-Decanol).

Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis, gal. .59½- .65⅛
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.48 - —
l.c.l., same bsais gal.20.53 -20.59
tanks, same basis gal.20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.63 -21.69
gal.21.58 - —
tanks, same basis gal.21.45 - —

For You Who Want QUALITY in QUANTITY

It's a fairly simple matter to achieve quality and consistency at the pilot plant level. But here at Publicker we maintain those characteristics while producing millions of gallons annually. Customers who demand quality in quantity have been on our books for many, many years. May we add *your* name?

ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P.—AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE—ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT, T.R. 590

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • PITTSBURGH—LOCUST 1-8527

New York & New England Distributor, Publicker Alcohol & Chemicals Sales Corporation

NEW YORK—MURRAY HILL 8-6379 • BOSTON—FAIRVIEW 4-1888

Alcohol, 2-ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- .14
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.35
technical (see Octanol normal)
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.57 - 3.15
standard dms lb. 1.35 - —
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works frt. alld lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .755 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin 100% dms, frt. alld lb 32 00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 29.15 - —
solution 20% dms. 100-lb lots frt. alld lb. 6.80 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cnys., works lb 1 35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs lb. .42 - .45
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb .20 .21
hydrous, dms lb .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb .20 .21
hydrous, dms lb .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works, frt. equald, lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640- .1890
Aluminum fluoride, tn fib. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -65.00
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, 6b., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½- —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50 lb dm., 3c per lb for 10-lb. can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 25,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb 33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic ctns., c.l. lb 33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37

Aluminum sulfate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.53 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, tech., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, distilled, dms, ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.03 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 4.75 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 85.00 -88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½- —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½- .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works ton. 87.50 -90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis, ton. 96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton. 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs. 4,000 lb lots frt. alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 —
ton lots ex whse ton. 375.00 —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
imported, dms., c.l. lb. 07¼ 08¼
Bichromate (see Ammonium Dichromate).
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb .38 .39
dms. lb. .39 .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 .24
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb .75 - —
dms lb .80 .88
Dichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonium aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms, works lb. .50 .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton 77.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 89.84 - —
Ammonium nitrate, fertilizer grade, domestic, bgs., western, 33.5%N, works ton. 68.00 -70.00
with dolomite 20.5% N, bgs. Hopewell, Va ton 51 00 —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 —
ton lots ex whse ton 285 50 —
smaller, lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs, works lb 50 —
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs, c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 —
dibasic, NF, V bots, dms lb .45 —
tech., bgs, c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms, works lb .11 .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works, lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 44.00 -47 00
synthetic, bgs, c.l., western works ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, works ton. 45.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb .08½- .10
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald, basis 100%, ton. 240.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works, ton. 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld ton. 180 00 —

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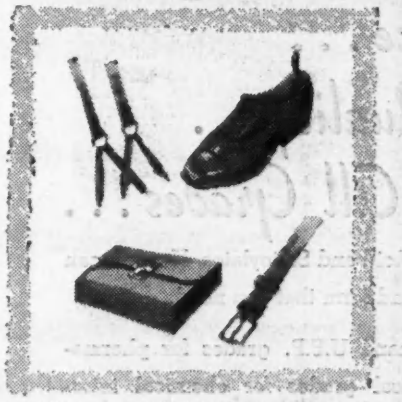

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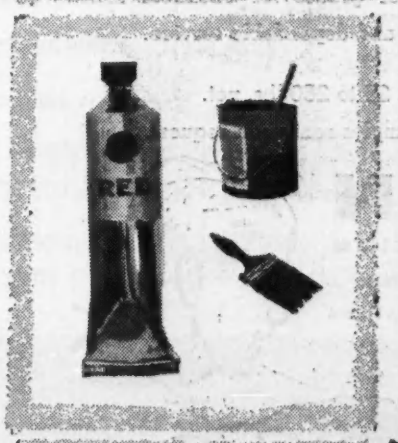

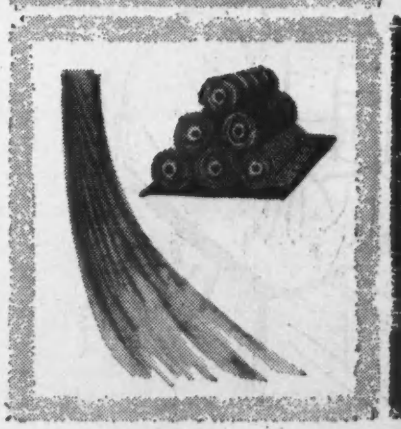

Ammonium Sulfocyanide—Bismuth Subgallate

Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys. basis 100% lb 1.70 - 1.90
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, tib ums., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms. c.l. works. lb. .06½ - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, cms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, regular, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
technical, dms., c.l., dvld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.05 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .41¾ - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
tanks, works lb. .25½ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt alld lb. .33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .24 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Syrian lb. .28 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .28 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powdered dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene 80-85% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½ - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40¼ - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.77.00 - —
Argois, min. 30%, ogs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% No prices
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .70 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cs. lb. .36 - .39
powd bbls. dms lb .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. V.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, run-of-mine, 7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo., Heber City, Utah ton.34.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point bgs. c.l same basis ton 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks tank wagon refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 - 8.00
Sulfate, USP, bots. oz. 4.00 - 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works. ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton.190.00 -200.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .28 - .32
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton.14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white high gel., bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex-whse. ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys. dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .009 - .01
l.c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .015 - —
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .013 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gamma unit lb. .014 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., basis 100% lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - .24¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - .25⅛
Peroxide, pure, fib. cns., works. lb .20 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .24¼
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —

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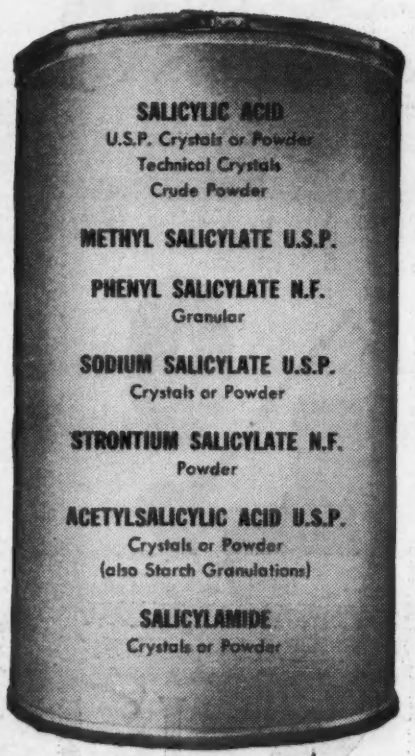

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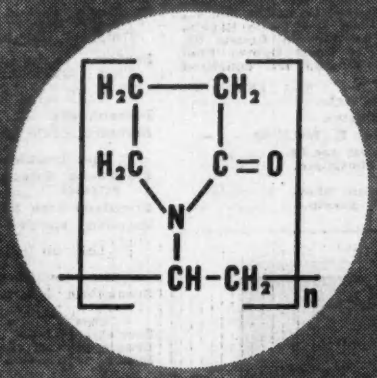

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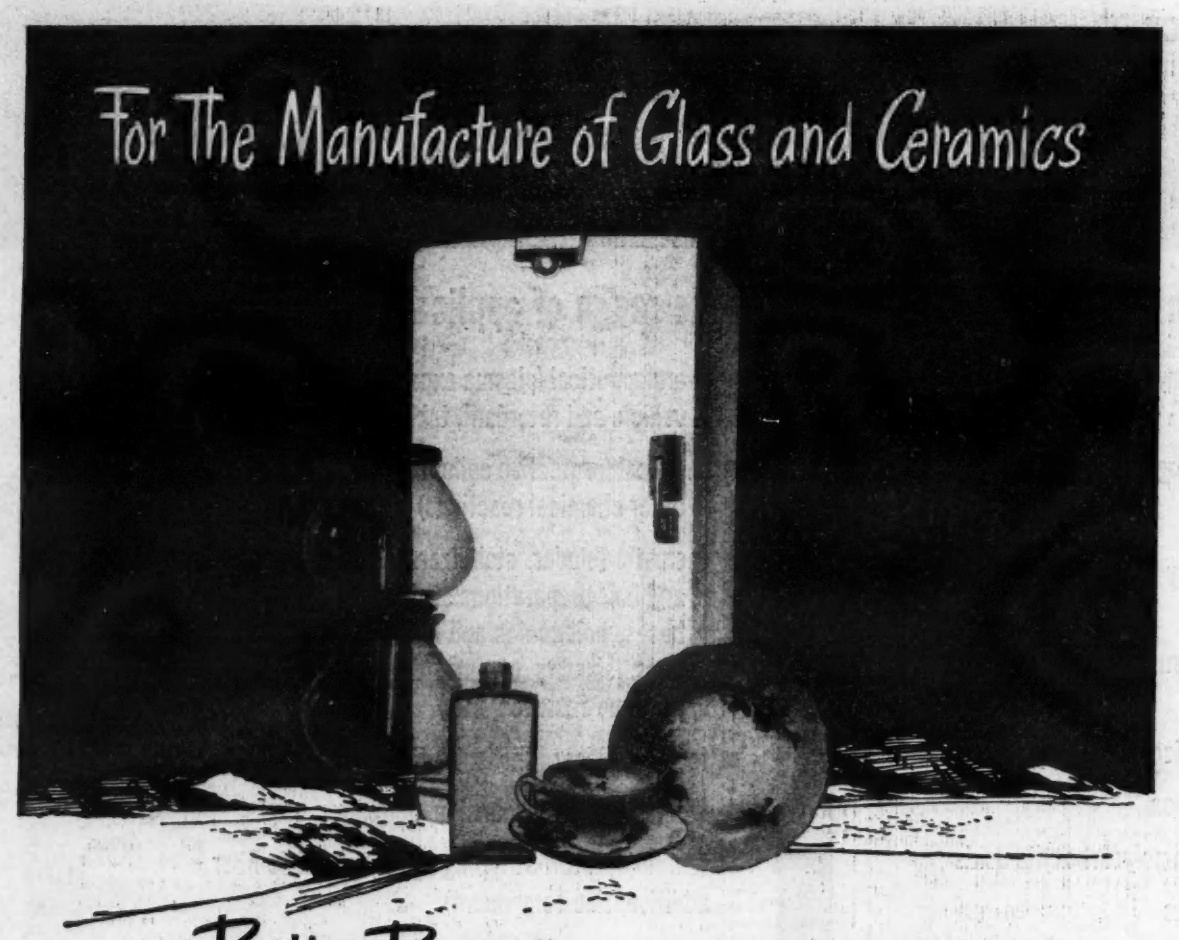
Bismuth Subiodide—Calcium Carbonate, Natural, Water-grd.

Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium Sulphide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. 0740 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb 1225 - —
uncompressed regular bgs. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .19 - —
furnace, fast extruding bgs., c.l. works lb .06 - —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb 10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb 0750 - —
bgs. c.l. works lb 0780 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb 122 - 123
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .0950 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160 - .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .50 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.155.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.165.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.140.88 -165.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs, unit-ton. 8.25 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 8.50 - —
soluble bgs., c.l. lb. .16½ - .18
l.c.l. lb. .17½ - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .60 - .65
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn and N C., & of Miss R. including St Paul Minneapolis, Davenport Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls, litho flushed same basis lb 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Blue, methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls. same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½ - .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½ - .18½
regular types, dry bbls, same basis lb. .22½ - .26
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.15 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices 1/2c higher Ala., Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport 1¼c) Miss N C., S C. Tenn. Tex (El Paso 2c) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph 1 6c higher Pac Coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Bonemeal steamed, works, E ton.55.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chicago ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi ton.80.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.103.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys lb 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .15¼
l.c.l. works lb. .04½ .15½
raw, paper bgs. c.l. works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .07
Turkey type bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb .06¼ .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Vandyke bbls., works lb. .09½ .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 .35
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots lb. .15 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .45 —
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
n-Butyl acetate, fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars lb 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.50 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 2.85 - —
synthetic USP cryst., dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.85 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .80 - .90
in edible oil dms., 10,000 more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .02 - —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .025 - —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. .03 - —
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adj. lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld on 96 lbs or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .92 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 —
Carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00



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WITH THREE ELEPHANT* BRAND
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(ANHYDROUS BORAX)
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BORAX
and
Trona† SODA ASH
(Western Area)

Glass and Ceramic manufacturers depend on Three Elephant Brand Pyrobor, Boric Acid and Borax for better products at lower cost. In glassware the use of BORAX imparts resistance to thermal shock, durability, strength, color, brilliance, clarity and beauty. In the preparation of vitreous enamels or glazes PYROBOR (Anhydrous Borax $Na_2B_4O_7$) effects material savings because there is no waste of heat or time in driving off water of crystallization before fusion. Whatever your production problem—in glass or ceramics—it will pay you to specify Three Elephant Brand products as your source of Borax. Consult us for specific recommendations.

TRONA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

American Potash & Chemical Corporation

Offices • 3030 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles 54, California
122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York
Plants • Trona and Los Angeles, California

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PROVED CHEMICALS FOR THE GLASS AND CERAMIC INDUSTRIES

Calcium carbonate, precipitated, dense, bgs., c.l., works	ton	30.00	-33.00
l.c.l., works	ton	40.00	-48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton	35.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	45.00	-50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works	ton	35.00	-50.00
l.c.l., works	ton	45.00	-65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton	110.00	160 00
l.c.l., works	ton	120.00	-175.00
smaller lots, same basis	ton	130 75	—
Chloride, cryst., purified, dms	lb.	.27	- —
flake 74-80% paper bgs. c.a. works, frt. equald	ton	27 00	- —
liquor 40%, tankcars works, frt. alld	ton	11.50	- —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works	ton	33.00	- —
powder, bgs., c.l., works	ton	37.65	- —
solid, 73-75% dms c.l., frt equald	ton	25.50	- —
l.c.l. works same basis	ton	34.00	-71.00
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.40	—
Chromate bgs frt equald	lb	29½	.30
Cyanide dms. divd E of Rockies	lb.	24	.50
Gluconate, AA bbls., dms	lb.	70	- .72
USP, bbls, dms	lb.	.63	- .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	2.30	- 2.45
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	2.20	- 4.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), divd. E. of Rockies	cs.	22.60	-24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis	dms.	28.65	-32.50
Hypophosphite, dms. ton lots or less	lb	90	.93
Iodide, jars	lb	4.52	- —
Lactate USP dms, 10,000-lb lots or more works	lb	40	- —
smaller lots, works	lb	41	- 48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	- 2.25
Naphthenate liq. 4% Ca dms., frt equald	lb.	27¼	- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles	ton	48.00	- —
tech., dms., works	lb.	.13	- —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100 gram lots or more, frt. adjusted.	gram	.07½	- —
para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).			
Phenolsulfonate, dms.	lb.	.70	- —
Phosphate dibasic USP, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs	7.10	- —
l.c.l	100 lbs	7 60	- 7.98
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works,	ton	74.00	-84.00
l.c.l., bgs., works	ton	85.00	-95.00
monobasic bgs. 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	6.05	- —
smaller lots, same basis,	100 lbs.	6.55	- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.95	- —
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.37	- —
Resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld., works	lb.	27¾	- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06½	- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.38	- .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).			
Calcium-strontium sulfide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 to 999 lb. lots, works	lb.	2.60	- 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works	lb.	2.65	- 3.75
Calomel, USP powd dms.	lb.	4.02	- 4.03
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works	lb.	.1930	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1980	- .2115
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1660	—
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).			
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs	lb	3.00	- 3.13
natural, USP, powd., bbls., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.51	- .53
tablets 1-oz. ½-oz cs	%	63	.65
synthetic, tech., 1 bbl. or more	lb.	.49	- —
USP gran powd bbls 2,000-lb lots	lb.	.54	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.55	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.56	- —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.86	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.87	- —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb	2.00	2.05
powd., bxs.	lb	2.25	2.30
Russian, bgs.	lb	4.00	4.05
powd. bxs.	lb	4.35	4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms	lb.	4.75	- 5.75
from African pepper, dms	lb.	4.75	6.25
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.18	- .19
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works	lb.	1.05	- —
Carbon bisulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works frt. alld competitive points	lb.	.0750	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0850	—
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1025	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1125	—
tankcars same basis	lb.	.0525	—
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, bulk	ton	73.00	-115.00
cyls.	lb.	.08	- —
solid	lb.	.035	- .040
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	.11	- .13¾
works	lb.	.11	- .13¾
NF, chrs	lb.	.17	- .18
tech., dms., c.l. E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb	.0925	—
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stockpoints	lb.	.0975	—
L.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld	lb.	.115	- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0825	—
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints	lb.	.12	- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb	4.00	- 4.25
smaller lots, works	lb	4.10	- 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bleached, A, cs	lb.	3.90	- —
medium, cs.	lb.	3.60	- —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs	lb.	2.10	- —
Guatemalan, cs	lb.	2.00	- —
green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	2.00	- —
Ceylon, bgs	lb.	2.00	- —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).			
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb. lots or more, divd	lb	6.50	- —
smaller lots, divd	lb.	6.65	- 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works	gm.	.55	- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units		.18	- —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units		.33	- —
Carvol, bots	lb.	4.75	- 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.36	- —
Casein, dom. acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point	lb.	.27	- .30
premium bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point	lb.	.35	- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid	lb.	.20¼	- .20⅛
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22	- —
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23	- —
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.25	- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls	lb.	.15	- —
longstick, cracked, bls	lb.	.17	- .17¼
shortstick, cracked, bls	lb.	.16	- —
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.78	- —
medium, bls	lb.	.82	- —
thin, bls.	lb.	No stocks.	
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports	long ton	100.00	Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton	25.00	- —
Castoreum, artificial, cns	lb	9.00	- —
natural, cns	lb	5 00	-30 00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works	lb	2.17½	—
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	4.29½	- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls	lb.	75	—
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.48	- .49
Indian, bgs	lb.	.20	- —
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb.	1.44	- —
77% CeO_2, fib dms. 100-lb. lots or more	lb	1.74	- —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb	1.05	- —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs. 50-lb. lots or more, works	lb	1.85	1.98
smaller lots works	lb.	2.03	2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs	lb.	.70	- .75
Roman cs	lb.	1.00	1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	- .32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½	- .32½
smaller lots works	lb.	.27	.50
Bone (see Black, bone).			
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works	ton	77.00	-88.00
granular bgs., works	ton	77 00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	70.40	- —

Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated—Chlorophyll, Oil Soluble

Charcoal pinewod, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton	53.50	-63.50
l.c.l., works, South	ton	53.50	-63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton	50.00	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton	53.00	-67.50
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton	31.50	- —
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0510	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0543	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04¼	—
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1302	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1165	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.s. works	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	- —
500-lb. lots	lb.	1.33	- —
100-lb. lots or less	lb.	1.35	- —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.38	- —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.66	- —
refined, dms., c.l., frt.alld	lb.	.75	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.76	- —
Chloramine T NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	- 1.00
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.75	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	- —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.70	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.72	- —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.75	- —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works.	lb.	1.20	- —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works.	lb.	1.33	- —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.56	- —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	- .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.09¼	- —
l.c.l., Met. area	lb.	.11	- .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.03	—
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.80	- 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs		3.80	- —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs		5.00	- —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		6.00	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., divd E	lb.	18	.183
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	.171
USP, dms	lb.	.30	.35
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis	lb.	.81	- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, dms., divd.	lb.	.80	- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald,	lb.	.34½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.34½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works	lb.	4.25	- —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.25	- —

VASTLY IMPROVES FREEZE-DRYING OF MEDICAL PRODUCTS

Due to a new technique, CO_2 is again of primary importance in freeze-drying medical products. The new method employs CO_2, not as familiar Dry Ice, but in its *liquid* state. Used in this form, CO_2 offers definite advantages over both Dry Ice and mechanical refrigeration.

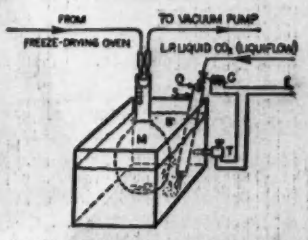
New Convenience and Efficiency

In the new process, liquid CO_2 is stored under pressure in a LIQUIFLOW* receiver. Dry Ice "snow" or liquid CO_2 is instantly available. Waste due to sublimation in storage is eliminated.

CO_2 "snow" is ideal for use in all pre-freezing operations. It is especially suitable where extremely low temperatures, —30° C. and lower, must be rapidly achieved and maintained.

LIQUIFLOW CO_2 receiver. Unit stores liquid CO_2 at 0° F. at 300 psi. Installed and serviced by "LIQUID."

CO_2 in liquid form is an extremely efficient, *easily controlled* refrigerant



FREEZE-DRYING TRAP WITH L.P. LIQUID CO_2 (LIQUIFLOW)

—making it ideal for use in "in vacuo" water vapor removal processes. Piped from the LIQUIFLOW* receiver to condenser bath, liquid CO_2 lowers condensers to desired temperature almost instantly. Precise condenser temperatures—down to —78° C.—may be *automatically* achieved and maintained using liquid CO_2 in conjunction with thermostatic controls. Storage and chopping of Dry Ice and hand charging of condensers is eliminated.

Advantages of LIQUIFLOW* Freeze-Drying

No major capital investment involved. LIQUIFLOW* equipment is installed and serviced by The Liquid Carbonic Corporation. The LIQUIFLOW* system requires far less space than mechanical systems. Mechanical failure or breakdown is virtually impossible. No CO_2 loss in storage. *Controlled* low temperatures may be reached with extreme rapidity, simplicity and convenience.

The LIQUID CARBONIC staff of experienced technicians is always available for consultation and technical assistance in developing and modernizing freeze-drying installations.

Mail The Coupon For further information on the LIQUIFLOW* freeze-drying method

THE LIQUID CARBONIC CORPORATION
3100 South Kedzie Avenue • Chicago 23, Illinois

Please send me full particulars on the new LIQUIFLOW method of Freeze-Drying.

Name_____

Company_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____

Chlorophyll, Sodium-Copper—Cutch Extract

Chlorophyll, sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4%, dms., pails, works	lb.	3.75	—
8%, pails, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.80
14%, dms., works	lb.	8.90	—
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	42.00	—
75%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	45.00	—
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	45.00	—
imported, 60%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	—
90%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	—
75%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	—
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots.	lb.	1.50	—
cyls. 150 lbs. frt alld	lb.	95	—
100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	—
2½ ton, same basis	lb.	1.22	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	6.85	—
Choline bitartrate fib dms. frt adjusted	lb	1.50	1.75
Chloride fib dms., frt. adjusted	lb	4.50	1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted	lb	1.50	1.75
Chromium acetate solut., 7½%, bbls., works	lb.	.06½-	—
cbys works	lb	10¼	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.58	.59
Green (see Green chromium oxide).			
Trioxide NF bots	lb	89	.90
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)			
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Cinchonidine cryst. cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.65	—
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37	.40½
Cinchonine cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.52	.57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.27½-	.30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	3.70	4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).			
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2 bis	lb.	.40	—
"0000," bgs	lb.	.55	—
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	3.50	4.50
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	1.85	2.50
Citronellol, bots., ums	lb.	2.00	2.55
Civet artificial bots	lb	13.75	15.00
natural, bots	oz.	7.50	15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	19.50	—
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn	ton.	10.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	20.50	—
imported, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long	ton.	42.00	45.00
lump, bulk, Atlantic port	ton.	27.00	30.20
tins, dom dry grd, air-float 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	10.00	—
l.c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	15.50	—
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50	14.50
l.c.l.	ton.	35.00	36.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me., gross	ton.	30.00	35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net	ton	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse net	ton.	60.00	65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb.	.59	—
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	.71	—
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum Cellulose), standard, low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over works frt alld	lb	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	—
medium vis., bgs. 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
tech., high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.56	—
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb	.58	—
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E	lb.	.62	—
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib dms., 23,000 lbs dlvd E., basis 100%	lb.	.39	—
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	—
62% purity, bgs., or fib dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	—
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis, net weight	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36	—
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41	—
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis, net weight	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.20	—
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.			
Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.275	.3025
l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.285	.3135
tanks, ex works	gal.	.154	.165
Coaltar, refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.2850-	.3135
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.2950-	.3245
tanks, ex whse	gal.	.1650-	.1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.37	—
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd.	lb.	2.28	—
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs. dlvd.	lb.	1.27	—
Hydrate, 60-61% Co. bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.90	—
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	.75¾-	—
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.61	—
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse	lb.	2.50	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.48¼-	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.12	—
Phosphate powdered 32.1% Co. kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.79	—
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.96	—
70-71% Co., kgs	lb.	1.90	—
Resinate fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.29¾-	—
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.25	—
monohydrated 22% Co dms dlvd	lb.	1.49	—
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.45	.53½
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal USP gray bgs	lb	68	90
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.65	Nom.
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	1.06	—
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Phosphate USP cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	—
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.22	.25
blue, bls	lb.	.25	.28
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	33.50	40.00
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.45	.55
seed, bgs	lb.	.80	1.10
Collodion USP dms	lb.	.32½	—
flexible USP dms	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.20	Nom.
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.90	1.15
Copper acetate bbls. c.l. works	lb.	.34¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾-	—
Carbonate 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.263	.278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.39	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.26¼-	—
Cyanide tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	—
smaller lots	lb.	.639	—
Gluconate cns. dms	lb.	3.00	3.24
Hydrate dms. frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.40¼	.40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis	lb.	.29¾-	.30
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.21½-	—
Nitrate, tech. cryst., bbls. works	lb.	.33¼-	—
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	.47½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.42½	.49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld	lb.	40	.50½
Quinolinolate 8% dms	lb.	4.25	4.50
Resinate precip. dms. frt. alld	lb.	.27½	—
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1715-	—
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	10.35	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60	11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.10	17.65
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	22.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.00	24.50
Undecylenate dms	lb	4.90	5.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).			
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	182.50	—
Pacific ports, c.i.f.	ton.	177.50	—
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.07½-	.08
Roumanian, bgs	lb.	.07½-	.08
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.33	—
bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	—
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.32	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.47	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk	gm.	4.75	—
Cottonseed meal, 41%, sacked, mills.	ton.	68.00	—
36%, sacked, same basis	ton.	65.00	—
Coumarin cryst., NF, cns.	lb.	2.94	3.13
powd. cans	lb.	3.20	3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.85	.90
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l	lb.	.32	—
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment	lb.	.32½-	—
bbls., kgs., smaller lots	lb.	.33	.36
imported, kgs.	lb.	.24	.25
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys.	lb.	3.05	3.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.22	—
solution, 80%, tanks, works,	gal.	.2068-	—
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.3850-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.4510-	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.2970-	—
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms.	lb.	1.60	1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys.	lb.	1.30	1.35
pinewood, dms., works	gal.	.42½-	.50¼
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l., frt equald	lb.	.133	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.136	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1325	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1375-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.120	.1225
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.143	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.146	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.140	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.145	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.130	—
m-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.73½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.74½-	—
o-Cresol, pure, 30°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.173	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.176	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.153	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.156	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	—
p-Cresol, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.51	—
Methylether, cns	lb.	1.90	2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	.28
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.25	11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	14.00	—
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	15.00	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works	lb.	.24	.25
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs	lb.	.50	.51
powd., cs.	lb.	.58	.59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.	lb.	.15	Nom.
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.15	.15½
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.08¼-	—

Flat Sewn Open Mouth
Sewn Open Mouth
Pasted Open Mouth
for made-to-order heavy-duty multiwall sacks
Flat Sewn Valve
Sewn Valve
Pasted Valve
Dependable as a Source
Dependable as a Service
for multiwalls of every type—2 to 6 ply, 1 to 4 color printing
there is no substitute for kraft!
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Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.5% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¼
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .494 - —
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- .56½
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- .56½
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton 49.50 - —
Rock, 17% P, paper bgs., works, ton 56.00 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., works, ton 48.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .26 - .27
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .25 - .26
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots. lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.93 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10¼- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
o-Dianisidine dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, dlvd lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .74 - —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .71½- .72
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- .34
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- .35
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - .68¼
l.c.l., works lb. .68½- .69½
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 - .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms. frt. alld lb. 1.82 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd E, lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½- —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 110.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo. 120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.50 - 6.50
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms. lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .69½- .70
tanks, works lb. .67 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works, lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .17 - —
2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane pure dms. lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb 1.04 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Di-isobutyl ketone, l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, dlvd lb. .68½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .69½- —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .66½- .67
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .14 - —
natural, bgs. lb. .13 - —

Cyanamide—2, 4-Dinitrochlorobenzene

Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100% lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .26½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works, lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —

Do your compounding formulae demand intermediates that are custom-developed to meet your individual requirements? Is it essential that you be able to get these special intermediates in quantity, with absolute assurance of maintained conformity to specifications? If such conditions are important to you—then Michigan Chemical's special chemical engineering service is worth your particular consideration.

The development and production of special-purpose intermediates is one of Michigan Chemical's major services*. Our chemists will be pleased to work with you in the development of these special intermediates you may require. We will then make them available to you, in scheduled quantities, on a laboratory-controlled basis that gives you firm assurance of uniform quality. Your inquiry will receive our prompt attention.

We invite you to send for your copy of "Specialized Intermediates," describing the materials, facilities and services available at Michigan Chemical.

*Typical Michigan Chemical intermediates being produced in quantity are: beta-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DEC), beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMC), and beta-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMIC).

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

2, 4-Dinitrophenol—Grease

2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.37	-	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.10	-	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.21	-	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46¾	-	.47
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47¾	-	.48
tanks, works	lb.	.44¾	-	.45
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.36	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.34	-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, dlvd.	lb.	.68½	-	—
l.c.l., works, dlvd	lb.	.69½	-	—
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.66½	-	.67
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.57	-	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.58	-	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	-	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	29¼	-	—
tanks same basis	lb	27	-	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).				
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, c.l. works	lb.	.34	-	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.37	-	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49	-	—
t.c.l., works	gal.	.50	-	—
ex-whse.	gal.	.68	-	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South.	gal.	.66	-	—
dlvd. N. Y	gal.	.87	-	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.55	-	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	-	—
t.c.l. works	lb	.16	-	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.				
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.54	-	.61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	-	—
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots	lb.	.48	-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.49	-	.50
Diphenylhydantoin sodium, USP, dms	lb.	5.30	-	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	16¾	-	17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	-	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	-	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	-	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock	ton.	70.00	-	72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	-	—
t.c.l. works	lb	.21	-	—
tanks, works	lb	.19	-	—
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	1.00	-	—
c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	1.15	-	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14½	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—

Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-	17.60
No 2, cns	lb	17.60	-	17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb	17.00	-	17.50
No 2, cns	lb	22.20	-	22.95
No 3, cns	lb	35.25	-	35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	-	3.75
No 2, cns	lb	4.65	-	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns	lb	7.55	-	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb	4.00	-	4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	-	22.45
No. 4, cns	lb	7.20	-	7.50
No 32 cns	lb	5.30	-	5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-	17.60
Yellow FD&C, No 1, cns	lb	10.90	-	11.05
No 3, cns	lb.	3.30	-	3.40
No 4, cns	lb	3.30	-	3.40
No 5 cns	lb	4.00	-	4.10
No 6, cns	lb	4.00	-	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	-	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	16.10	-	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	-	—
No. 6, cns	lb	16.10	-	—
No. 7 cns	lb.	14.80	-	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	-	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	-	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	-	—
No. 10 cns	lb.	20.70	-	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb	2.85	-	—
No. 9, cns	lb	2.65	-	—
No. 10, cns.	lb	2.30	-	—
No 11, cns	lb	1.85	-	—
No. 12, cns.	lb	2.65	-	—
No. 17 cns.	lb.	10.95	-	—
No. 18 cns.	lb.	24.00	-	—
No 19 cns.	lb	15.45	-	—
No 21, cns.	lb	3.60	-	—
No 22, cns.	lb	10.95	-	—
No 28 cns.	lb.	24.65	-	—
No 33 cns.	lb.	17.45	-	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	10	-	—
Yellow D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	-	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	-	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	-	—

Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1 lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	-	—
Green Ext., D&C, No 1 cns	lb.	16.10	-	—
Red Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	-	—
Yellow Ext. D&C No 1 cns	lb.	10.95	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.74	-	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.90	-	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.74	-	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	.83	-	—
40 Orange II extra, cone	lb.	1.06	-	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.06	-	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.81	-	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.55	-	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.66	-	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	.99	-	—
179 Rubine XX, cone	lb.	1.14	-	—
180 Blue P4B	lb.	.82	-	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc	lb.	.93	-	—
202 Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.75	-	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.78	-	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	-	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.64	-	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	.68	-	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.95	-	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	-	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.19	-	—
299 Black F conc	lb.	1.54	-	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%	lb.	2.01	-	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	-	—
332 Bismarck, brown, RX, conc	lb.	.95	-	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.57	-	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.52	-	—
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.89	-	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.07	-	—
419 Red FC conc	lb.	1.12	-	—
420 Brown M	lb.	.96	-	—
468 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.30	-	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.50	-	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.03	-	—
581 Direct black EB	lb.	.94	-	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.72	-	—
596 Yellow Brown K extra	lb.	.91	-	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.01	-	—
639 Fast yellow 2G	lb.	1.79	-	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	1.61	-	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.04	-	—
657 Green V	lb.	2.10	-	—
663 Brilliant green G	lb.	2.79	-	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.

667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc	lb	3.68	-	—
671 Blue, EG	lb	1.70	-	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb	2.15	-	—
698 Violet 4BXN	lb	1.74	-	—
720 Brilliant blue, BBG	lb	1.88	-	—
729 Blue B, conc	lb	2.79	-	—
749 Red BX	lb	4.33	-	—
814 Yellow, NN, Conc	lb	3.11	-	—
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb	3.17	-	—
865 Nigrosine, WSJ	lb	.75	-	—
922 Blue GXX	lb	1.71	-	—
978 Black GXCF conc	lb	.52	-	—
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb	2.59	-	—
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb	2.91	-	—
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra	lb	2.72	-	—
1082 Alizarine blue, black, B	lb	2.33	-	—
1096 Golden orange, GFD, single paste	lb	1.99	-	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste	lb	1.75	-	—
1101 Jade green N, double paste	lb	1.98	-	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb	2.96	-	—
1113 Blue BLFD double paste	lb	2.25	-	—
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb	1.10	-	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb	1.76	-	—
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	-	—
1217 Orange RD single paste	lb	1.65	-	—
p-4 Brown, PG	lb	2.30	-	—
p-24 Gray L	lb	1.60	-	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb	1.51	-	—
p-30 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb	2.79	-	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb	1.74	-	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb	1.51	-	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb	2.42	-	—

Dyes, coaltar for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No 550	lb	.81	-	—
Jet No 551	lb	.89	-	—
Brown R, conc	lb	1.72	-	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb	.90	-	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb	1.37	-	—
Yellow G	lb	1.18	-	—
FN conc	lb	1.22	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—

Auramine O	lb	1.85	-	—
Black basic blue	lb	1.21	-	—
Jet	lb	1.21	-	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb	1.71	-	—
Brown Bismarck R conc	lb	.86	-	—
Chrysoidine, R, extra	lb.	.72	-	—
Y extra	lb	.64	-	—
Fuchsine conc	lb	3.08	-	—
Green malachite conc	lb	2.10	-	—
Rhodamine B	lb	4.33	-	—
Safranine Y conc	lb	2.90	-	—
Violet methyl 6	lb	1.10	-	—

Dyes, coaltar for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works:

Azo rubine R extra conc	lb	1.64	-	—
Black, acid blue B, extra	lb	.86	-	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb	2.04	-	—
Methanil cone	lb	.91	-	—
Orange Acid Y, conc	lb	.47	-	—
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb	1.45	-	—
Yellow azo conc	lb	.90	-	—

Oil soluble, spirit-soluble, water soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.25	-	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).				
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.18	-	1.20
tanners, bbls.	lb	.06	-	.06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.35	-	.40
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	No prices.		
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.60	-	—
select, bundles	lb.	.65	-	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	32.25	-	35.00
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz lots	oz.	.98	-	1.00
hydrous bots, 100-oz lots	oz	.92	-	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	-	—
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	-	—
powd. tins, 100-oz lots	oz.	.73	-	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.39	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	-	—
tanks works	lb.	.37	-	—
Epinephrine synth USP, bots, 100 gram lots	gram.	.45	-	.55
Ergosterol unirradiated cryst	gm.	50.00	-	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	3.25	-	3.50
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	29.75	-	32.50
Sulfate, bots.	oz.	34.50	-	35.61
Ether (see specific product).				
Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	-	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11	-	—
85-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼	-	—
tanks frt alld	lb.	.11¼	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½	-	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11½	-	—
synthetic, 85-96%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	-	—
95-96%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¼	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	-	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.11½	-	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb	.56½	-	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works	lb.	.45½	-	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.46	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.42¾	-	—

Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).

Benzoate, cns., dms.	lb.	.74	-	.90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l	lb.	.41	-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	-	—
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	-	—
Butyrate, works	lb.	.80	-	1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).				
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	-	.80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.69	-	.72
smaller lots	lb.	.72	-	.81
Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works.	lb.	.20	-	.22
dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.18	-	.20
tanks same basis	lb	.10	-	—
USP, bots., cyls	lb.	.22	-	.24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.71	-	3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.42½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40½	-	—
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	-	—
anesthesia, UPS, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.58	-	—
½-lb. cans	lb.	.97	-	—
¼-lb. cans	lb.	1.05	-	—
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13¾	-	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.12	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	-	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	-	4.40
Iodide, chys., works	lb	3.30	-	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload works	lb	.50½	-	—
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	15.85	-	—
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).				
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	-	1.50
Oleate, dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.		
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).				
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).				
40% available SiO dms. works.	lb.	.54½	-	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works,	lb.	1.02	-	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls	lb.	.68	-	—
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)				
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	-	—
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19½	-	.20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	-	.21¼
tanks	lb.	.18½	-	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10¼	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	-	—

Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.

Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.16¼	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	-	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½	-	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½	-	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.19½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16½	-	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½	-	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28¾	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¼	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	-	—
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms.	lb.	.34	-	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.16¼	-	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).				
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.46	-	—
t.c.l. dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.47	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.44	-	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.75	-	7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35	-	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.40	-	1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots	lb.	2.65	-	3.15
Euphorbia herb, bls.	lb.	.13	-	.15

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	30.00	-	32.00
Glass 20 mesh bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	-	12.50
Pottery bgs. ton lots, works	ton	20.00	-	92.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-	20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.11	-	—
Czech, medium, bgs	lb.	.10½	-	—
Indian, light, bgs	lb.	.11	-	—
Levant, light, bgs	lb.	.14	-	—
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.07½	-	—
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	-	—
solut., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16	-	—
djns.	lb.	.17	-	—
Cacodylate, NF, bots	lb.	13.00	-	14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	lb.	6.75	-	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	lb.	8.00	-	—
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	lb.	4.75	-	5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	lb.	5.75	-	6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	lb.	7.25	-	8.25
tanks, frt. equald., basis 100% 100 lbs.	lb.	3.25	-	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.07½	-	.09
Citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.86	-	—
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd	lb.	4.75	-	4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.80	-	—
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25¾	-	—
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.85	-	.87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb	lb.	.64	-	.65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms	lb.	.78	-	.81
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¼	-	—
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37	-	—
Sulfate ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.75	-	33.75
l.c.l., works	ton.	34.75	-	40.75
ferrous, tech., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., metropolitan area, 100 lbs.	lb.	3.35	-	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	-	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	-	—
USP, cryst. bbls. dms	lb.	.09½	-	.10
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.59	-	—
green, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.59	-	—
Oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	-	.28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.30½	-	.33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25¼	-	.28¼
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.68	-	.87
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	34.50	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area, 100 lbs.	lb.	3.35	-	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	-	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	-	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	34.00	-	35.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	No prices.		
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).				
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area	ton.	140.00	-	143.00
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area	ton.	135.00	-	138.00
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	60.00	-	—
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	37.50	-	—
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	47.00	-	—
metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	34.00	-	—
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	40.00	-	—
Fluorspar, washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	40.00	-	—
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	40.00	-	41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	42.00	-	—
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	43.00	-	—
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., works, E	lb.	.066	-	—
t.c.l., works E	lb.	.071	-	—
tanks, works E	lb.	.0420	-	—
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works	lb.	.0395	-	—

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York N. J. Eastern Penna and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).

Fringetree bark bls	lb	.60	-	.61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., mines	ton.	21.25	-	—
Georgia mines, c.l.	ton.	17.00	-	18.00
Illinois mines, c.l.	ton.	19.00	-	—
Texas mines, c.l.	ton.	16.00	-	—
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pts., c.l.	ton.	4.50	-	5.00
imported, bgs., c.l.	ton	42.00	-	—
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.115	-	—
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	-	15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47½	-	—
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.45½	-	—
No. 3, bbls, t.c.l	lb.	.43½	-	—
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.22½	-	—
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.21½	-	—
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.19	-	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l	lb.	.45	-	—

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld	lb.	.73	-	—
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).				
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 84 octane	gal.	.11375	-	—
Group 3, 84 octane	gal.	.1075	-	.11375
Gulf coast, 83 octane	gal.	.1025	-	.11375
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane	gal.	.1345	-	.143
Penn. western US motor 86 octane	gal.	.1375	-	.1418
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane	gal.	.05	-	—
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.52	-	—
150 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.63	-	—
200 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.69	-	—
225 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.72	-	—
275 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.79	-	—
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.28	-	.29
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.17	-	.20
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	-	.23
powd., bbls., bxs	lb	.23	-	.24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	1.90	-	2.20
standard, cns., dms	lb.	.60	-	1.75
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	1.45	-	2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	4.00	-	7.75
from Jamaican root, bls	lb.	6.00	-	10.25
Root, African, bls	lb.	.27	-	—
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.35	-	—
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.30	-	—
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.28	-	—
Rhattoon, bgs	lb.	.16	-	—
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.22	-	—
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)				
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	-	—
86 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.23	-	—
104 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.23½	-	—
131 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.24	-	—
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.24½	-	—
191 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.25	-	—
222 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.26	-	—
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	18½	-	—
65 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	19½	-	—
86 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.20	-	—
115 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.20½	-	—
135 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.21½	-	—
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.22	-	—
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	-	—

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.

hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	-	—
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	-	—
122-149 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	-	—
150-177 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	-	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	-	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	-	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½	-	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	-	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	-	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	-	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	-	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	-	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	-	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44	-	—

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20	-	Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18	-	Nom.
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	-	—
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	-	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	-	—
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	-	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	-	—
synth., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	-	—
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).				
Glycerol (see Glycerine).				
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works	lb.	.18¼	-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.19	-	—
tanks, works	lb	18	-	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots	oz.	22.50	-	23.00
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	20.60	-	20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	2.25	-	2.50
powd., bxs	lb.	2.75	-	3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	-	.09¼
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	-	.21¼
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	21	-	.24¼

Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
tungstated PTMA, kgs., works lb 6.20 - —

Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¾c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .33¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¼ - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb 4.80 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .44 - —
Guaiacol, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liquid, NF, dms., cbys lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .16¼ - .16½
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20 - .23
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 2, bgs lb. .17 - .19
No. 3, bgs lb. .15½ - .16½
Manila, C, bgs lb. .38 - .40
CBB, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .26
DK, bgs lb. .16 - .18
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .15 - .18
WS, bgs lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .17
sorts, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs. lb. .31 - .34
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½ - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, bgs lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .38 - .40
No. 2, bgs lb. .28 - .30
No. 3, bgs lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .16 - .16½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
Karaya, NF powd. No. 1, bbls lb. .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls lb. .24 - .28
No. 3, bbls lb. .20 - —
Locust bean powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see R).
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, domestic, same basis. ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton 16.00 - —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .23 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Hellebore root, dom. green, bls lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works ln. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fb dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 2.25 - 2.50
Salicylate, dms lb 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —

Hexyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo 450.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 9.35 - 10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 9.75 - 10.60
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 35.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine, 10 grain bots bot 1.95 - —
Hydraslis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydroturamide, dms, fib ctns, works lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls, dlvd lb 03¾ - 05
35%, cbys., dlvd lb. .228 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .208 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .213 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls, dms. lb 98 - 1.06
tech, dms., c.l., frt equald lb .77 - —
l.c.l., frt equald lb .82 - —

Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.10 - 6.00
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine.)
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 11.00 - 12.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 10.50 - 11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —

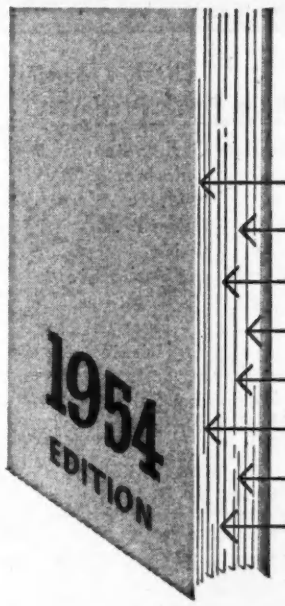
I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .73
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb 1.30 - —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms, kgs lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 3.95 - 8.25
b-Ionone, cns lb. 4.30 - 11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 6.25 - 6.50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
formate, dms lb .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb 1.15 - 1.45

Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .73 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms, c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb 11¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd lb. 50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.25
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 - 32.00
smaller lots kilo. 24.00 - 32.00
Isopentane, commercial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, cns, c.l. works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22¼ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms, c.l. dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropylphenol, dms, c.l. works lb 46 - —
l.c.l. works lb 47 - —
tanks, works lb 45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms, works lb. .95 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .53
powd., bbls, bxs lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .15 - .18
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .65



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Kaolin—Magnesia, Calcined

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal fib. dms ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. gal. .095 - —
Kerosene, tanks, refy., California, 40-43 s.g., w.w. ..... gal. .138 - .148
Gulf ports, 40-43 s.g., w.w. gal. .095 - .0975
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w. gal. .107 - .11
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w. gal. .09125- .1075
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w. gal. .1145- .1205
Kola nuts, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
edible, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —

Edible lactose in fib. dms., 1c higher.

USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb. .30¼- —

USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.

Lady's slipper root, bls ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .38
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .33 - —
hydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .32 - —
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago ..... lb. .1900- —
Larkspur seed, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .23
Lauryl chloride, distilled, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload .. lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls fb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls ..... lb. .16 - .20
select, bls ..... lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., gran. bbls ..... lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd ..... lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride dms ..... lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF V jars ..... lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5% dms ... lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. ..... lb. .13 - —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1280- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32¼- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis lb. .33¼- —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .33¾- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¼- —

Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.

Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .1415- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1465- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd .. lb. .17½- —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd ..... lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd .... lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls ..... lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO, dms., works .. lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms. works ... lb. .31¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls .... lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis .. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis .. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd ... lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 15% Pb, dms. .. lb. .16 - —
24% Pb. dms. ..... lb. .21½- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¼- .18¾
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¾- —

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - .17
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¼- .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works ..... lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. ..... lb. .08 - .12
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .12 - .17
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .10 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- .07
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton. 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton. 11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ..... ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ..... ton. 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ..... ton. 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ... ton. 11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ..... ton. 12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ..... ton. 14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ..... ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio .... ton. 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ..... ton. 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ..... ton. 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn .... ton. 10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ..... ton. 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal .... ton. 25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ... ton. 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. .. ton. 11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ..... ton. 10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ..... ton. 14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill. ..... ton. 10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ..... ton. 10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo. ..... ton. 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ..... ton. 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ..... ton. 11.50 - —
York, Pa ..... ton. 15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton. 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ..... ton. 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ..... ton. 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa..... ton. 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... ton. 15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ..... ton. 14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ..... ton. 17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass..... ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio .... ton. 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ..... ton. 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ..... ton. 13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ..... ton. 15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ..... ton. 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ..... ton. 12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ... ton. 13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ..... ton. 13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ... ton. 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ..... ton. 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ... ton. 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ..... ton. 10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ..... ton. 16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo..... ton. 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ..... ton. 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ..... ton. 14.50 - —
York, Pa ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton. 17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ..... ton. 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa..... ton. 17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ..... ton. 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ..... ton. 15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ..... ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ... ton. 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ..... ton. 17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio .... ton. 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ... ton. 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ..... ton. 16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ... ton. 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ..... ton. 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ... ton. 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ..... ton. 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ..... ton. 12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ..... ton. 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ..... ton. 17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ..... ton. 16.50 - —
York, Pa ..... ton. 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works .. ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms .... lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms .. lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots ..... lb. 3.90 - 4.85
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works .. lb. 2.20 - —
dms., works ..... lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works. lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 73.00 - —
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis. ton. 68.00 - —
Litharge, com'l. powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
Lithium benzoate dms ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride, cryst., dms ..... lb. 1.22 - 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs .. lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots .. lb. 2.15 - —
ton lots ..... lb. 2.20 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, ton lots, dms .. lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls ..... lb. .45 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works .. oz. 29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 ..... lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.50
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots. .. kilo. 145.00 -140.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls ..... lb. 1.35 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, light bgs., works .. lb. .23 - .25
extra light, works ..... lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns ..... lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls ..... lb. .36 - .38

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Lithium Benzoate
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Carbonate
Chloride
Citrate
Fluoride
Hydride
Hydroxide
Metal & Metal Alloys
Salicylate
Stearate
Sulphate

Rare Earth Products
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Chloride
Hydrate
Nitrate
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An effective anionic detergent in scouring, bleaching, and dyeing.

A powerful emulsifier for mineral oils.

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Anionic sudsing agent, detergent, and emulsifier in the production of

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MAYPON

Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. 09½ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .10½ - —
bbls, c.l., frt equald lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .11¾ - —
kgs, c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .12¼ - —
bbls, c.l., frt equald lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .— - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld to N J except to Atlantic, Burlington (Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N Y to on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., 95-98%, lump, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -105.00
hydrous, flake, bgs., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide NF mechanals, bbls, dms, kgs lb. 25½ - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works frt alld, on carlots lb. .46 - .48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls, works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .33 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher

Mandrake root, bls lb. .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Acetate, dgs lb. .40 - —
Borate, tech, bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., ums., works lb. .25½ - —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton.88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton.91.50 - —
dms., works ton.94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher

Gluconate, dms lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hypurate, bbls., dlvd lb. .56 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid 4.55% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip, 6.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .31½ - —
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .24¼ - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.71.00 -72.00
So. American 30% tannin, c.l. ex dock ton.54.00 -59.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.15 - 5.25
Japanese, cs lb. 11.00 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms, ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib, dms., ton lots, works, frt alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. or powd., dms, 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib, dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib, dms. lb. 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib, dms lb. 6.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.41
yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib, dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated, USP).
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask.202.00 -204.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1150- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metacresol (see m-Cresol).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see m-Tolyenediamine)
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms. c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c higher.

synthetic, dms., dlvd gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .32 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
dl-Methionine, fib, dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97% fib dms same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .81 - .84

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .63½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E gal. .72¼ - —
tanks, dlvd E gal. .54½ - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory in all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .45½ - —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾ - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50 lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
3,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms. any quantity works lb .08 - —
tanks works lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 - 42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Lactate, dms. l.c.l. works lb 35 - —

Magnesite—Mica, Wet-Ground, Biotite

Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J lb. .36½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 50 lb. lots lb. .53 - —
dms. lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm lots. gm. .79 - —
2-Methyl-3-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms. c.l. dlvd & lb lb 13½ —
Methylionone A, cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 9.55
Prime, cns lb 4.55 6.40
std., dms., cns. lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb 04¼ —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. 03 04
wet-ground, mottle, bgs., c.l., works frt alld. E lb. 06¼ —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. 07 —

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That's a rainbow she's sitting on!

Perching on a pile of bituminous isn't exactly a normal situation for this pert lass. But can you think of a better way to point up the close kinship between her pretty dress and *coal?* Especially if its color came from a brilliant Pittsburgh Dyestuff . . . and its new "miracle" fiber from a Pittsburgh Coal Chemical.

Transforming a pile of coal into a rainbow of finished dyestuffs, *all within one integrated plant,* is part of one of industry's most unique manufacturing operations. It allows precise quality control at *every* step of production. And in dyemaking, that assures some very important benefits to our customers in the nation's great textile industry: Truer, faster shades and reliable, continuing supplies, for example.

This same coal-to-product control is *your* assurance of quality in the products of each of Pittsburgh's ten integrated divisions. And that includes farm chemicals, plasticizers and protective coatings—*better* products for industry and agriculture because Pittsburgh is *basic!*

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COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • FINE CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • [illegible] • PIG IRON

Mica, Wet-Ground, Paint or Lacquer—Oil, Birchtar

Mica, wet grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld . . lb. .07¾- —
i.c.l. ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld E lb. .07½- —
i.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. Alld., E lb. .07¾- —
i.c.l. ex whse or trl. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .07¾- —
i.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —

Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss. R. ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .12½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l . . . . . lb. .15 - .16¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l., . . . lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l . . . . . lb. .30 - .32½
Sugar (see Lactose).

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).

Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10 - —
New York . . . . . gal. .11½- —

Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs. lb 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo content lb 1.40 - —
technical, kgs. works basis Mo content lb 1.15 - —

Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb .55 - —
i.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb .53 - —

Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld, or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
i.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .10 - —

Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
i.c.l. same basis lb .30¾ —
tanks same basis lb 28 —

Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).

Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .33 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .31 - —

Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).

Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).

Monoisopropylamine dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .30½- —
i.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb 28½ —

Monomethylamine 25%-40% dms. c.l., frt equald., basis 100%. lb. .37 - —
i.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .37½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .31 —

Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).

Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).

Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).

Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).

Morphine, cns . . . . . oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd. cns . . . . . oz 9.95 -10 00
Hydrobromide, cns . . . . . oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns . . . . . oz 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns . . . . . oz. 9.90 -10.05

Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
i.c.l. dlvd E . . . . . lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .52¾- —

Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Dutch yellow, bgs . . . . . lb. .10½- .11
English, yellow, bgs . . . . . lb. .11 - .12
Montana, Oriental, bgs. . . . . lb. .12 - —
yellow, bgs . . . . . lb. .09 - —

Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock . . ton. 47.00 -48.50
crushed, bgs., ex dock . . . . ton. 62.00 -63.00
ordinary, bgs., ex dock . . . . ton. 43.00 -44.00
extract, Indian, solid 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty . . lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P.)
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom. 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .045 - —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .059 - —
i.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .0615- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .05 - —
Imported, 78°, large lots . . . . lb. .0335- .035

Naphthalene, refined, industrial, dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald . . lb. .10½- —
flake, bgs., same basis . . . lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .09¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers,, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs. 50 l-s. c.l. same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb pkgs. c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld . . . . . lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .32½- —
i.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works . . . . lb 3.00 - —
custom contract, works . . . lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms . . . . . lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns . . . . . lb 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gm .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns . . . . . lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd . . . . . lb .75 .88½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd . . . . . lb 71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd . . . . . lb .37 .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works . . . . . lb .36 .37
Oxide, black, bbls . . . . . lb. .69 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .29 - —
i.c.l. dlvd . . . . . lb. 29½ .37
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt adjusted kilo 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld . . . . . lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld . lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs . . . . . lb. .13 - —
Niketham ide, cbys. . . . . lb. 7.50 - 8.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld . lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms . . . . . lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms . . . . . lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50½- —
i.c.l., frt. alld . . . . . lb. .53½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld . . . . . lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld . . . . . lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works . lb. .14½- —
i.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .15 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works . lb. .34 - —
i.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l . . . . . lb. .36 - —
i.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis . lb. .41 - —
i.c.l., same basis . . lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene, dms . . . . lb. .20 - .21
4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene, dms . . . . lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms . . . . . lb. .75 - —
Nitromethane, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies lb .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works . . unit-ton. 3.65 - 4.40
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., i.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies . lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies . . lb. .25 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald . lb. .84 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald . lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld . . . . . lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld . . . . . lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works . . . . . lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms . . . . . lb. 1.50 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld . lb. .30 - .30¾
i.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .30½- .31¾
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .29 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. . . . . lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs . . . . . lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs. lb. .39 - .40
shrivels, bgs. . . . . lb. .39 - .40
West Indian, bgs . . . . . lb. .28½- .29
Nux vomica, bls . . . . . lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs . . . . . lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex . . . . . gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex . . . . . gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd . lb. .35 - —
i.c.l. dlvd . . . . . lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd . . . . . lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, dms., c.l., works . . lb. .23¾- —
i.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .22¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns . . . . . lb. 2.05 - 2.55
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots . . lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. . . . . lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns . . . . . lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms . . . . . lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Angelica root, bots . . . . . lb. 70.00 -120.00
seed, bots . . . . . lb. 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms . . . . . lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms . . . . lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns . . . . . lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks . . . . . lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns . . . . . lb. 1.60 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 10.75 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns . . . . . lb. 1.75 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns . . . . . lb. 2.50 - —

Witco Driers

Offer you . . .

low viscosity
solution stability
accurate metal content
excellent compatibility
and light color

. . . in a *complete* line to meet your every need

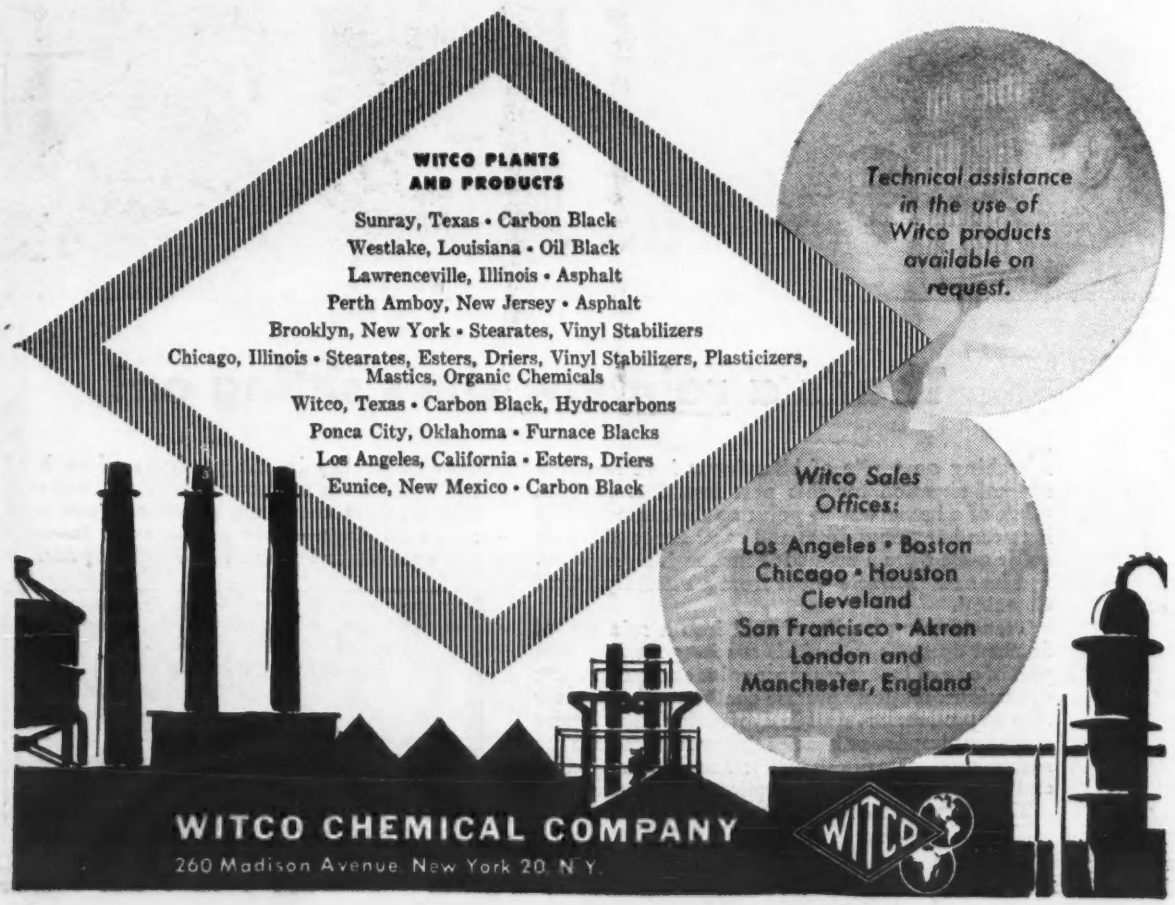
Naphthenates (Cobalt, Iron, Lead, Manganese, Calcium, and Zinc) . . . the traditional driers.

Octoates (Calcium, Cobalt, Lead and Zinc) . . . metallic salts of 2-ethylhexoic acid (with definite composition), have low viscosity, light color, no residual odor, excellent drying power under high humidity.

Witalls® (Cobalt, Iron, Lead and Manganese)...made with highly refined tall oil acids. Pound for pound replacements of naphthenates.

Odorless (Cobalt, Lead, Manganese) . . . very low odor level for non-smelly paints.

Technical literature and samples available on request.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Los Angeles, California • Esters, Driers
Eunice, New Mexico • Carbon Black
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Manchester, England
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260 Madison Avenue, New York 20, N.Y.
WITCO

Oil, Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	3.95	- 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignalee wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	.65	- .70
Cajeput, native, cns	lb.	2.00	- —
redist., USP, cns	lb.	2.55	- 3.00
Calamus, bots	lb.	16.00	-28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.40	- .52
white, dms	lb.	.28	- .35
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	8.50	-10.25
rectified, cns	lb.	12.50	-13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	2.65	- 3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	45.00	-46.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.2150	- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2260	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.2310	- —
tanks	lb.	.2160	- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2110	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.2160	- —
tanks	lb.	.2010	- —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.2350	- .2450
No. 3, tecn., dms., c.l.	lb.	.1775	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1825	- —
tanks	lb.	.1675	- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.1525	- .1550
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1800	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1850	- —
tanks	lb.	.1700	- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1950	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.20	- —
tanks	lb.	.1850	- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.13½	- .14
75%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	- .17½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms	lb.	2.25	- 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.60	- .75
Celery seed, bots	lb.	15.00	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	185.00	-280.00
Chaulmoogra NF, cns., d.os.	lb.	.55	- .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots	lb.	30.50	-34.25
leaf, cns.	lb.	1.25	- 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia)	lb.	No stocks.	
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	.70	- 1.05
Java, true, dms	lb.	.70	- .80
Java-type, cns	lb.	.75	- .93
Clove, USP, cns., dms	lb.	4.00	- 5.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.14¼	- —
Pac. Coast	lb.	.13	- —
refined Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	- —
deodorized tax incl. non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.24¾	- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.09½	- .10
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.55	- 1.65
Copaiba, cns	lb.	1.80	- 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	16.90	-22.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.13¾	- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06⅞	- —
refined, salad, dms	lb.	.18½	- .18¾
tanks	lb.	.17	- —
Costus, bots.	oz.	0.00	- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.13⅜	- .13½
Valley	lb.	.13¼	- —
Texas	lb.	.12⅞	Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.04½	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02	- —
refd., salad, dms	lb.	.18½	- .19
tanks	lb.	.17	- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, cns.	lb.	4.30	- 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns	lb.	5.75	- —
Cypress bots.	lb.	5.30	- —
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots	lb.	2.80	- 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms	lb.	4.00	- 5.25
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF rectified, 70-80%, dms	lb.	.60	- .95
80-90%, dms	lb.	.75	- 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.65	- 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1450	- .1550
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1630	- .1730
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1300	- .1400
tanks	lb.	.11½	- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.08	- .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units		.10½	- .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	6.00	- 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	10.00	-10.75
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	10.75	-13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	11.00	-16.00
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	2.70	- 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.13½	- .14
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.17	- .17½
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.18	- .18½
Guaiacwood, cns	lb.	1.40	- 1.90
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots	lb.	2.70	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.42	- .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel leaf, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	2.00	- 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 4.50
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	5.60	- 7.25
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	6.40	- 7.60
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	7.10	- 7.50
Messina, cns.	lb.	7.00	-10.00
terpeneless bots	lb.	32.00	-85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	1.40	- 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns	lb.	3.90	- 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	5.25	- 6.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	5.40	- 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.75	- 8.50
terpeneless, bots	lb.	29.50	-100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1735	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1785	- .1800
tankcar, f.o.b. Minneapolis.	lb.	.1460	- .1480
New York	lb.	.1585	- —
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1615	- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	2.45	- 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms	lb.	2.75	- 5.35
Italian, cns	lb.	6.25	- 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlantic Coast	lb.	.07¾	Nom.
Gulf ports	lb.	.07½	Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms	lb.	.16½	Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms.,	lb.	.33	- .34
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.32	- .33
30° cold test, dms.	lb	.30	31
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	165.00	-250.00
Spanish, bots	lb.	35.00	-85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.85	- 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.60	- 3.65
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms	lb.	.85	- 1.20
Oiticica, liq., dms	lb.	.18¾	- .19¼
tanks	lb.	.17¼	- .17½
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.18¾	- —
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb	8.00	- —
Olive, edible, dms., duty paid	lb.	2.30	- 2.40
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.40	- .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms	lb.	.70	- 1.25
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.64	- 1.25
Messina, cns	lb.	3.85	- 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	- 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	100.00	-150 00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.95	- 2.85
Palm, clarified, dms	lb.	.12¾	- .13
kernel, tankcars	lb.	.16¼	Nom.
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	5.50	- 6.75
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks East Coast refinery	gal	.14	- —
Patchouli, dms	lb.	8.00	- 9.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	lb.	.18	- —
refined, dms.	lb.	.23½	- .24
tanks	lb.	.22	- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.	lb.	1.60	- 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	5.75	- 6.35
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	6.00	- 7.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Petitgrain, S. American, cns., dms	lb.	2.85	- 3.25
Oil, pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.35	- 2.75
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	75½	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.76½	- —
ex whse.	gal.	.95½	- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.143	- .153
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.16¾	- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice bran., clarif., dms	lb.	.16½	- .16¾
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.14½	- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	55.00	-62 25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms	lb.	.80	- 1.00
tech., cns., dms	lb.	.60	- .70
Rue, bots	lb.	2.25	- 2.80
Safflower dms. c.l. Atlantic coast.	lb.	.17¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¾	- —
Sage, clary bots	lb.	20.00	-25.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	6.25	- 8.25
Spanish cns	lb	.90	1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	9.15	-11.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb	No stocks	
Sassafras, artificial, dms	lb.	.70	- 1.00
natural Brazilian (See Oil ocotea cymbarum)			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.70	- 2.25
Savin, cns	lb	2.75	—
Savory cns	lb	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.36	- .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.23	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	29.50	-31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.13⅜	- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.07⅝	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.03¼	- —
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.17⅜	- .17⅝
tanks	lb.	.16⅛	- —
clarified, alkali, dms	lb.	.17⅛	- .17⅛
tanks	lb.	.15⅝	- —
salad, dms	lb.	.17⅞	- .18⅛
tanks	lb.	.16⅜	- —
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	6.00	- 6.55
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.15¾	- .16⅛
tankcars	lb.	.14	- —
natural winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1475	- .1550
tankcars	lb.	.1300	- —
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.25	- 9.50
Southern, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works	ton.	40.00	- —
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- .07
tanks, works	lb.	.05	- .05⅛
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.13½	- .13¾
Tansy, dms.	lb.	7.75	9.00
Tar, pine, com'l. dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.42½	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50½	- —
whse	lb.	.0678	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.33½	- —
rectified, NF, dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.90	- —
whse., N.Y.C.	gal.	1.00	- —
Tar acid (see T)			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	1.70	3.75
white, cns.	lb	1.95	4.00
tech., white, cns	lb.	.40	1.85

Vulcanization Accelerators

In the manufacture of thiuram sulfide type of accelerators as well as dimethyldithiocarbamic acid metal salts.

Fungicides & Insecticides

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In making the new systemic insecticides, such as octomethyl-pyrophosphoramide.

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For use in unhairing hides.

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In the manufacture of photographic chemicals, the explosive tetryl, amide-type plasticizers, and ion-exchange resins. Useful as activators for paint and varnish removers based on chlorinated hydrocarbons.

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Oil, tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .25½
tanks, N. Y. lb. .23 - —
domestic mills lb. .23½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb 80 .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 15.50 -19.50
Haitian, cns lb. 11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal dms gal. 10.00 13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., N. Y. gal. .51½ - .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½ - .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½ - .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½ - .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ - .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½ - .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½ - .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .75
USP 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½ - .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½ - .78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns lb 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).

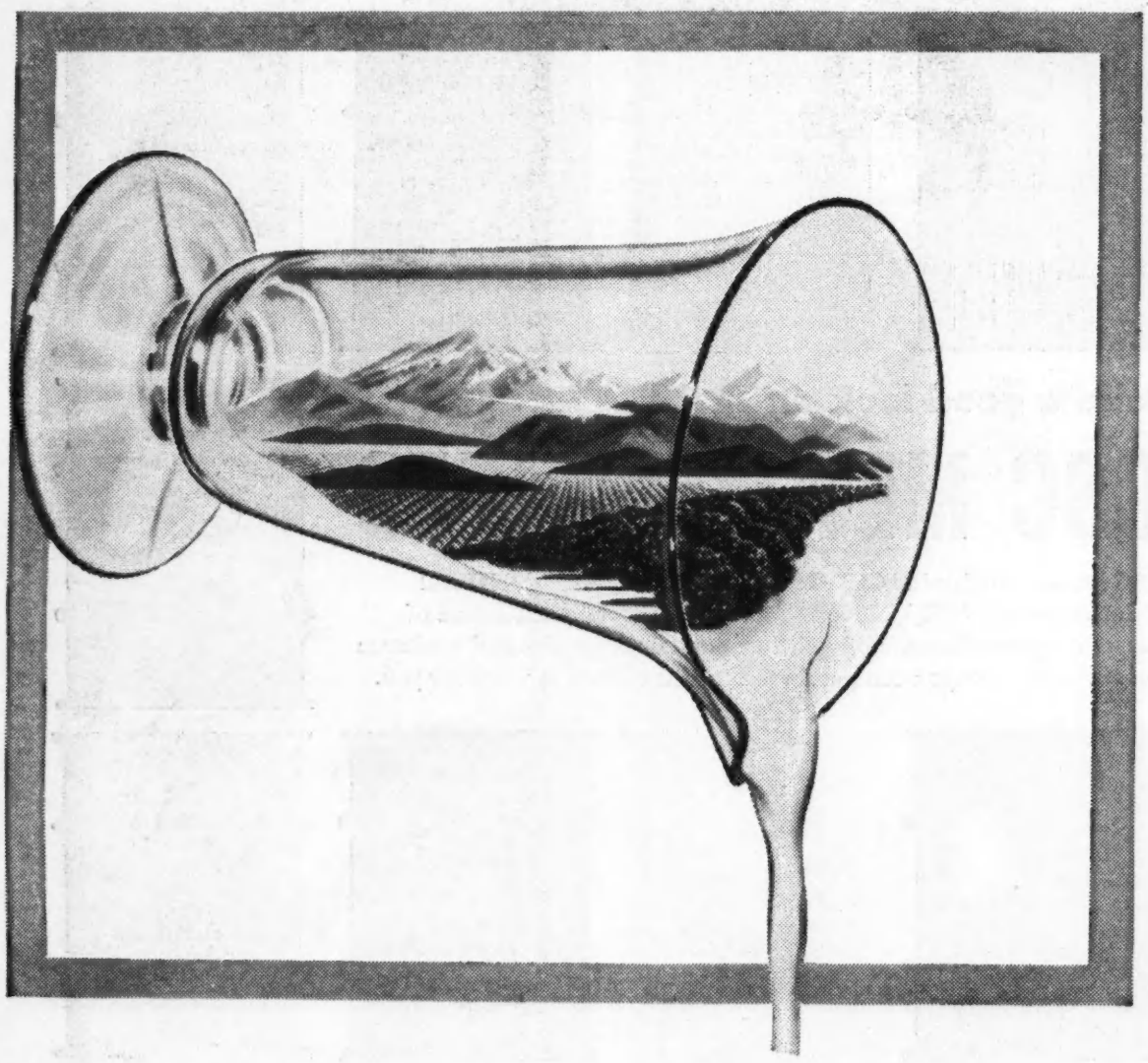
Oil, wormseed, cns. lb. 6.25 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.50 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb No stocks.
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .11½ - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran. USP cns. oz 21.65 -21.90
powd. USP cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, dms. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works lb. .1836- .1860
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls lb. .18 - .20
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .40 - .43
Verona, bls. lb. .28 - .30
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .35 - .40
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).

Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenylphenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, crystals, No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb 5.75 - —
Pancreatin USP bots lb 2.50 3.00
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ceylon lb. 3.50 - 4.00

Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz 5.65 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Spanish, bgs. lb. .42 - .44
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .0660- —
fully refined, 122°-124°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
USP X, tlb dms., c.l. lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldenyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., works lb. .53 - .58
tech., dms., works lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .26 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .21 - .23
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 82.00 - —
solvent, process, bgs., same basis ton. 78.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb 2.05 2.06
tech., powd bbls lb 1.50 —
imported, Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .08½ - .09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .08½ - .09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .08½ - .09
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼ - —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. ref'y gal. .14½ - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .92 - .94
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .38 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .56 - .57
Mombasa, bgs., ship't. lb. .55 Nom.
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .55 Nom.
white, bgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
imported, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.75 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l. or truckloads, frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
dlvd., E. lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., ex whse. lb. .13½ - —
dlvd. E lb. .13¾ - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., ref'y. lb. .05 - .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .05¾ - .07
tanks, ref'y lb. .03¼ - .04¼
cream, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .06⅛ - .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½ - .08¾
tanks, ref'y lb. .04⅝ - .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - .07⅛
tanks, ref'y lb. .03½ - .04¾
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y. lb. .06⅝ - .07½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08⅞ - .09⅛
tanks, ref'y lb. .04⅞ - .06
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .07⅛ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¾ - .09⅝
tanks, ref'y lb. .05⅜ - .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .06¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½ - .08¾
tanks, ref'y lb. .05 - .05¼
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., ref'y. lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06⅞ - .07⅛
tanks, ref'y lb. .03½ - .05⅞
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.42 - 3.53
Illinois bbl. 2.69 - 3.02
Kentucky bbl. 2.62 - 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.33 - 3.23
Montana bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Penna. grade, Buckeye, O. bbl. 3.54 - —
middle Penna. district bbl. 4.05 - —
Texas, East bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast bbl. 2.63 - 3.23
North, North-Central bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
West bbl. 2.35 - 2.90
Wyoming bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.18 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.25 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.20 - 2.22
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.29 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.26 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.20 - —
West Coast bbl. 1.80 - 2.10



THE LEADING ORANGE OIL WITH CALIFORNIA FLAVOR

There's a reason for the growing popularity of Exchange Oil of Orange. Only Exchange Brand combines the flavor and aroma of California oranges with *Exchange* quality. Carefully selected oranges from the famous California groves of Sunkist Growers are processed to scientific specifications in modern California plants. You receive distinctive flavor and fragrance... in addition to unmatched uniformity of strength.

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The Exchange Orange Products Co.
Ontario, California

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180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U. S. P.

Petroleum fuel oil, diesel, tanks, ref'y, California gal. .1025 - .133
New York gal. .104 - —
Penna., western gal. .1075 - .1125
furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .0825 - —
No. 3 gal. .0825 - —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .097 - .10
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08875 - .09375
No. 2 gal. .0825 - .09125
No. 3 gal. .07875 - .08125
range gal. .08875 - .09375
Pennsylvania western, No. 1 gal. .109 - .1185
No. 2 gal. .106 - .111
No. 3 gal. .106 - .1105
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240° F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .168 - .183
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125 - —
toluol-type gal. .13125 - —
Mineral spirits, regular tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .163 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. 17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .193 - —
specially ref'd, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif gal. .244 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625 - —
tank transport, dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd N. Y. gal. .3314 - —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —

High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .174 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. 18 - —
Group 3 gal. 12875 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205° 292°F. b.r., 37° 38°C. m.a.p. gal. .26 - .27½
17°-29°C. m.a.p gal. .29 - .32½
266°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p. gal. .29 - —
27°-28°C. m.a.p gal. .29 - .31
19°C. m.a.p gal. .34 - —
310°-392°F. o.r., 30°-33°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .32½
17°-19°C., m.a.p gal. .35½ - .39
350°-425°F. b.r., 32°-34°C. m.a.p. gal. .30½ - .32½
25°C., m.a.p gal. .39½ - —
18°-21°C. m.a.p gal. .35 - .43½
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875 - —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375 - —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .173 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
t.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .15½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .57 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l. dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., ref'd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb 69½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40

Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5, dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., works lb. .20 - —
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib dms., works lb 6.40 - —
C.P., bots. fib. dms lb 17 00 - 17 25
tech. fib dms works lb 10 45 - —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 4.68½ - —
72-70% b.p.l. c.l. same basis long-ton. 5.68½ - —
75%-74% b.p.l. c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.68½ - —
77%-75% b.p.l. c.l. same basis long-ton. 7.68½ - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines. short-ton 5.60 - —
68% b.p.l. basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton. 5.80 - —
70% b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short-ton. 6.15½ - —

Plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c per long ton higher.

Phosphorus, amorphous, red, cs. lb. .46 - .47
dms lb. 44 - 45
yellow, cns., works lb. .49 - .50
dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Phosphorous oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ - —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½ - —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Phthalimide 97%-98% dms works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalyl sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.50
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works, lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works lb .32 - .33
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials oz. 5.10 - 5.20
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Pink root, bls lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex dextro, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine 98% dms., frt. equald.
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton. 41.20 - 42.09
Cottonseed dms., works tb 02¼ - 03
Linseed dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼ - .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum)
Soybean dms. works lb 05 Nom
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾ - 04⅛
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 84.00 - 87.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. 45 - 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 8.75 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. 43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. 43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 48 - 50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. 43 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works, smaller lots, works lb. 48 - 50
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .16 - .16¼
Dutch, bgs. lb. .20 - .20⅓
Polish, bgs. lb. .18½ - .19
Turkish, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10 20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 9.75 - —

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for a complete line of high quality petroleum chemicals

PETROLEUM
PARANOX
PARATONE
PARAFLOW
PARAPOID
PARADYNE
PARATAC
PETROHOL
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dewaxing Aid
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Reference Fuels

SURFACE COATING
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Dicyclopentadiene
Naphthenic Acids
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol

CHEMICAL
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol
Tridecyl Alcohol
Dicyclopentadiene
Isoprene
Butadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
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Tripropylene
Aromatic Tars
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Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone

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That's why it pays to back *your* product with the research, experience, know-how and *proved results* of the Enjay Company. Enjay is a recognized leader in developing and marketing a complete line of uniform, high quality petroleum chemicals for the chemical, petroleum and surface coating industries. Specify Enjay for the dependable ingredients that assure *proved results.*

ENJAY CO., INC. • 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N.Y.

Potassium Abietate—Red. BON Acid Maroons

Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .33
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Bichromate (see Potassium dichromate). lb. 2.90 3.00
Bitartrate (see Cream of Tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide USP gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF gran. dms lb. .33 .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powder dms lb. .40½- .41¼
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Dichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- .16¼
Potassium dichromate in drmus, ¾c. higher.

Potassium ferricyanide, kgs lb. .60 - .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
kgs. lb. .28 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaicolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .35
Hypophosphite, NF, fib, dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.15 - —
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N M unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N M ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots. 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾- .11¾
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 160.00 - —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse ton. 361.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 366.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms., works lb. .24¾- .20½
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .21½- —
1-ton lots, works lb. .23½- —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide), yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .674 - .74

Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works. ton. 37.25 - —
NF VII cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .85 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gm. .60 - —
Acetate, bots gm. .55 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100-gr. lots gm. .65 - —
Acetate, bots. gm. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms. frt. alld lb. 3.10 3.40
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb 2.30 2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 —
smaller lots kilo. 55 10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- .095
l.c.l. same basis lb. .0950- .1050
Glycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd E lb. .17½- .18½
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .80 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .42 - —
Pumice, dom., gru., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller, lots lb. .03¾- .04½
Imported, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works. gal. 8.35 - —
1-4 dms., works gal. 8.55 - —
Oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.60 -10.15
purified, 20% lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald. gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gm. lots gm. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 8.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.23 3.43
Pyroxlin scrap, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .11 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms, works. lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .14 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16¼- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., tanks, works lb. .06¼- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12¼- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quinceseed, bgs. lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37¼- —
Dihydrochloride, USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - .93
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 3.90

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Original and major source of supply!

POLYBUTENES

An important raw material
in a variety of mechanical rubber products

Since 1935, when Oronite Polybutene was first produced and sold, these important raw materials have become widely used in a variety of rubber products. Their light color makes them specially acceptable for compounding light-colored molded rubber goods.

PROPERTIES: Oronite Polybutenes are clear, light in color, tacky, chemically inert liquids. They will not become gummy or waxy, do not harden, darken or change in any essential property over long periods of atmospheric exposure. Oronite Polybutenes can readily be emulsified using standard techniques and equipment. In the emulsified form or in their natural form, they are useful as tackifiers, plasticizers or extenders for natural or synthetic rubber products. Available in a number of high viscosity ranges to meet your requirements. Write or call any Oronite office for Polybutenes technical bulletin.

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30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. • 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.
Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas

Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade same basis lb 4 00 —
medium shade bbls. same basis lb 4 25 - —
medium light shade, bbls. same basis lb 4 05 - —
orange shade bbls same basis lb. 3.95 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb 1 93 - —
light shade bbls same basis lb 1 70 —
maroon shade bbls same basis lb 2 05 - —
medium shade bbls same basis lb 1 85 - —
medium light shade, bbls.. orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades in smaller pkgs. 5c per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar)
same basis lb 1.77 —
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian dom. pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton & St Louis, N Y lb. .12¾ —
Iron oxide, natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
synthetic, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾ -
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb 1 10 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. 79 - —
rubine toner pure bbls. works lb 1 50 —
resinated bbls. works lb 1.40 —
Virginia type bbls. works lb 1 40 —
Maroon toner MNPT. kgs. works lb 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots works lb 4.24 - —
Metallic bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½ - —
c.l. works lb 02¾ —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs. c.l. works lb 06¾ —
c.l. works lb 07 - —
Para toner bbls lb 95 —
Chlorinated kgs lb 1.40 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5 39 —
tungstated PTMA works kegs lb. 6 15 - —
Spanish oxide bbls. c.l. ex dock lb 05¾ —
c.l., ex dock lb 06 —
ex whse New York lb 06½ —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs. works lb 1.50 —
light shades kgs. works lb 1 50 —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls. frt equald lb 24½ 25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20% bgs. works lb 0475 —
25% bgs. works lb 0525 —
30% bgs. works lb 0550 —
35% bgs. works lb 0575 —
40% bgs. works lb 0625 —
Watchung type bbls lb 1 90 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxidered).
Red saunders, NF powd bbls lb .35 .40
Rennin NF powder lb 6.25 —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb 77½ —
l.c.l., works lb 78½ —
USP cryst. dms., works lb 2 75 —
powd. dms., works lb 2.95 —
Monoacetate NF, dms. lb 3 25 3 45
Rhatany root bgs lb 15 16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.00 -56 00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb 75 85
powd., bbls lb 90 95
India, whole bgs lb. 35 40
powdered, bbls. lb. 43 45
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd kilo 100 00 —
readily soluble bots dlvd kilo 100 00 —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech bbls works lb 16 50 —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms 25-kilo lots kilo 25.00 —
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib dms kilo 25.00 -30 00
1 to 10-kilo lots fib dms kilo 30 00 —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., works, c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. 49 - 49¼
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. 35 .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 —
smaller lots lb 1 70 1.80
powd. soluble insoluble dms. 1000 lb lots lb 1.65 —
smaller lots lb 1 75 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 25.00 —
Safrol, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. 11 —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .39 - .40
Italian, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07¼ - .07½
refined bgs. lb. .08¾ - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, basis 100% Na2SO ton. 19 00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz 4 75 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd. cns., dms lb. 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd. cns lb 76.50 -80 00
Sarsaparilla root, dom bls lb 45 50
imported, Honduras, bls lb. .45 Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .35 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .55 - —
select, bls lb. .75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste dms., frt. alld., basis 100% lb. 85 - .93
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. 93 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide USP, bots oz. 12.25 -12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. 30½ - —
smaller lots lb 31 32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb 5.00 6.00
Senega root, bls lb. 2.30 2.40
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .12 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .16 - —
pods, bls lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root bls lb 4.85 5.00
Sesame seed Nicaragua hulled ship't, bgs lb. .32 - .33
natural, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Salvadorian, natural lb. .19 - —

Shellac, bleached bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .49 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots lb. .50 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .52 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c per lb higher for all packages

Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36½ - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34½ - —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33½ - —
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .31 - —

Shellac in 1 to 5 bg lots, 1c more

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph dry grd 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 30 00 -40 00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton 20 00 —
l.c.l. works ton 25 00 -30 00
140 mesh bgs. c.l., works ton 15 00 —
l.c.l works ton 20 00 —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼ —
Cyanide fib dms. 2,500-oz lots oz. 77¾ - —
1,000-oz lots oz. 77¾ - —
500-oz lots oz. 77¾ - —
100-oz lots oz. 78¼ - —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾ - —
1,000 oz lots oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —

USP granular silver nitrate 4c per oz higher

Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls. lb. .28 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash dense 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 4.62
bbls c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powc., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.75 —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sal bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate anhyd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .12½ - .16½

Red, Cadmium, CP—Sodium Bisulfate

Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate bbls., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l dms works lb 13¾ 14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. dms works lb 14¼ 15¼
solution dms. works gal .70 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21 00 —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21 35 —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21 75 —
1-kilo lots kilo. 22 00 —
500-gram lots, bots kilo. 22 50 —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms 100-lb. lots, or more lb. 46 —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.30 - —
Bichromate (see Sodium dichromate).
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790 - —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 3 65

Sorbitol gives you . . . these desirable polyol properties

If you use polyols—as conditioners, softeners or base materials or synthesis—you'll get greater value by switching to sorbitol. Compare these sorbitol characteristics against the qualities you'd like to have in a polyol:

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NON-VOLATILITY . . . sorbitol is a permanent humectant . . . doesn't lose its protective value with time.

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DETERGENTS: Renex® non-ionic detergents, liquid or powder, high or low foaming.

FATTY ACIDS: Hystrene® hard saturated fatty acids. High purity and uniformity. Superior color stability.

POLYESTER RESINS: Atlac® dry powdered resins for laminating, binding preforms, and for preparing molding compounds.

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BRANTFORD, CANADA

Sodium Bisulfite—Sodium Trichloroacetate

Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms. frs. lb 8.53 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼ .11
Chloride tech (see Salt).
USP dms lb 05 .13
Chlorite tech. dms. works lb .58 .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. works lb .25 .28
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .13¾ .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII gran. dms. lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. lb. .29½ .34
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ¼c higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots lb 198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb .17 - —
l.c.l lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10 ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works lb .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refined, dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l. lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powder, bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Hydroxide, tech (see Soda caustic)
NF pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05

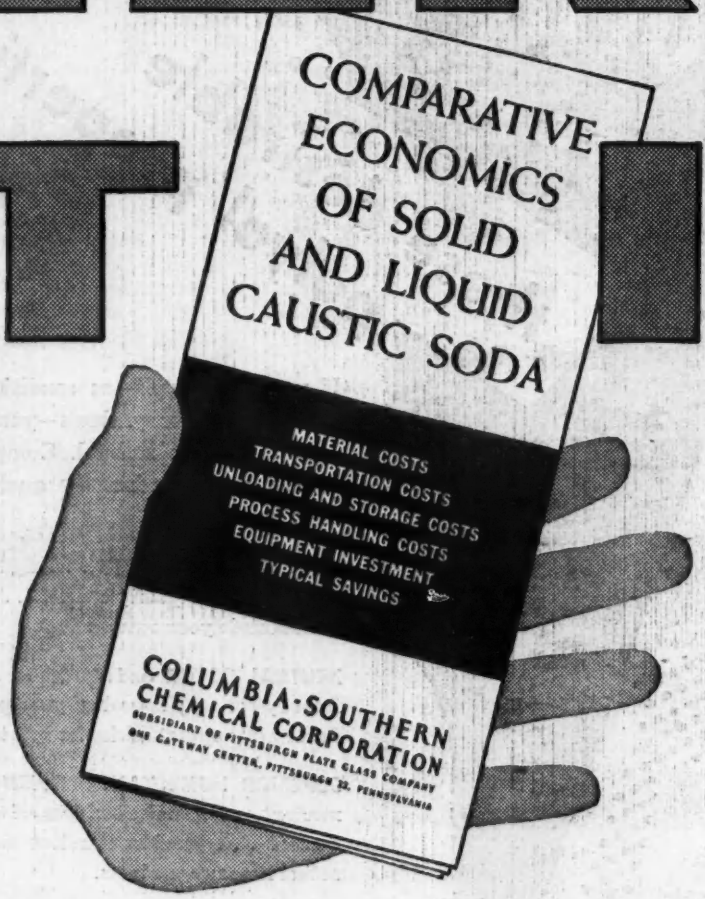
Sodium hyposulfite, technical, bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50% dms., cbys., works, lb. .16¼ —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite (see Sodium bisulphite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 - 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metaborate, tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works ton.199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Molybdate, cbys., bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —

Sodium nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.53.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0925 .10
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated flake bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .26½ .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.65
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .198 —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910 .2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 .49
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 5.35
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla., also Me. N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo (except St Louis) Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn and Tex N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98° Kan. Neb W of 96°; N. D. Okla. S. D. Tex. W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz. Colo., Idaho Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso Tex.

l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.65
Silicate liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1:2.3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs. works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher.
Stannate dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .51 - .563
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22¼- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to $10. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis 100 lbs 2.50 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib dms lb. .17½ .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½ .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100% ton.110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax.)
Tetrasulfide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .377 —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns. c.l. works lb. .10½ —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 —
Trichloroacetate, 98% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½ —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ —

HERE IT IS



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NEWS...

for every user of Vitamin B_2

see next pages

Higher solubility
No solubilizer needed
ROCHE RIBOFLAVIN-5′-

Following extensive research and development, Roche announces the commercial availability of Riboflavin-5′-Phosphate Sodium.

This is probably the most important development in riboflavin since the vitamin was placed in commercial production by Roche in 1941.

The new Roche product has great advantages in the manufacture of vitamin parenteral solutions, elixirs, water-dispersible multivitamin drops and gelatin capsules, and in tablets in which rapidly-soluble riboflavin is desirable.

SPECIFICATIONS

Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium (riboflavin-5′-phosphate ester monosodium salt dihydrate) in general has the same stability properties as riboflavin.

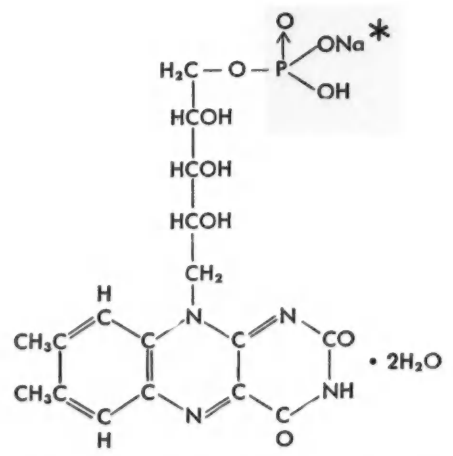
Microbiological, biological and human availability tests show that riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium (M.W. 514.4) has the full theoretical activity on the molecular basis of riboflavin (M.W. 376.36). Theoretically one gram of the phosphate is equivalent to 0.73 grams of riboflavin. The Roche product contains small amounts of moisture, disodium salt, diphosphate ester and unesterified riboflavin. It has a riboflavin activity of 70-73% by weight.

Immediately biologically active because it is identical with the natural flavin mononucleotide occurring in the "yellow" respiratory tissue enzyme system.

WHY IS IT MORE SOLUBLE?

The phosphate ester group (*in the structural formula at right) is "attracted" to water and tends to increase water solubility.

Furthermore this group can form sodium, ammonium and other salts. Such salts of phosphate esters possess greatly increased water solubility.



-5′- indicates the position of the phosphate radical on the side chain. Linkage at the 5′ or end position in the ribityl chain is apparently essential for full biological activity.

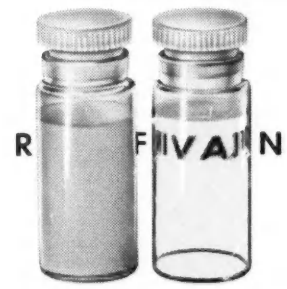
BETTER TASTE

Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium does not have the intensely bitter taste of riboflavin itself. In fact, it has a different taste which makes it more pleasant in high concentrations. This different taste characteristic is of definite advantage in oral preparations.

ROCHE RIBOFLAVIN-5′-

Better taste
Commercial production
PHOSPHATE SODIUM

PROOF OF HIGH SOLUBILITY



- Doesn't dissolve
- Solubilizer needed
- Low potency
- Bitter taste

- Instant solubility
- No solubilizer needed
- High potency
- Better taste

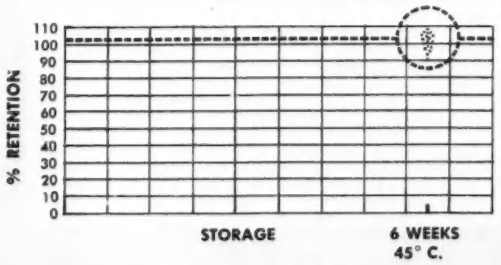
50 mg. (0.05 grams) of riboflavin in 25 ml. of water. 2 mg. per ml.

1070 mg. (1.07 grams) of riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium (= 750 mg. B_2) in 25 ml. of water. 30 mg. per ml.

You have always had trouble preparing a solution of even 2 mg. of riboflavin per ml. It was necessary to use solubilizers and special techniques. *This is no longer necessary.* Now you can make such solutions easily, without solubilizers, when you use Roche riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium. See comparison at left which proves the superior solubility properties of Roche riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium.

You can *see* and *taste* the dramatic difference with the Roche Riboflavin-5' demonstration kit. Prove to your own satisfaction that Roche B_2-5' is far better. We'll be glad to send you one of the kits, without charge, at your request.

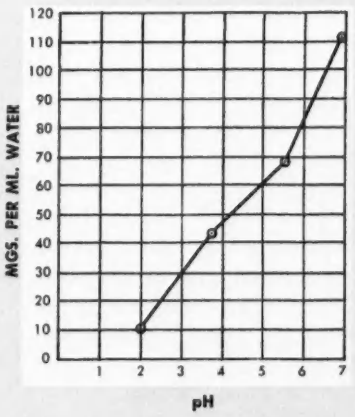
STABILITY of Roche riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium in B-complex parenteral solutions with or without vitamin C.



These data demonstrate the stability of the phosphate ester in multivitamin parenterals over a wide potency range. No losses have been observed in straight B_2 phosphate solutions with concentrations as high as 30 mg. per ml.

SOLUBILITY of Roche riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium in water at different pH levels; room temperature.

These data show that solubility of Roche B_2 phosphate sodium depends on hydrogen ion concentration in water. It is useful to note that the solubility of riboflavin U.S.P. (approximately 0.12 mg. per ml.) inserted on this graph would fall just above the base line.



Your Roche representative will be glad to give you a dramatic solubility-taste demonstration. Ask to see it—or send for the kit; it's free. Samples of the new Roche riboflavin-5'-phosphate are yours on request.

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VITAMINS by the TONS

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- **Ascorbic Acid**
- **Vitamin A** acetate and palmitate
- **Biotin**
- **Riboflavin**
- **Riboflavin-5'-Phosphate Sodium**
- ***dl*-alpha-Tocopherol** acetate and unesterified
- **Sodium Ascorbate**
- **Pyridoxine** hydrochloride
- **Thiamine** hydrochloride and mononitrate
- **Niacin**
- **Niacinamide**

Call **ROCHE**

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Pacific Coast distributor: L. H. BUTCHER CO., San Francisco
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In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 286 St. Paul Street, West, Montreal, Quebec

Sodium trichloroacetate, 50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E. lb. .40 - —
90%, 10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E. lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 -12.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -1025
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E. lb. 2.40 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose See CMC.
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis .22½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 —
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 .32
high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 .32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb .38 .39
Solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots works lb .25 —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks works lb .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur ton.85.00 Nom.
protein, chemically isolated, 40-000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25¼- —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25½- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0305- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0320- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0335- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, bls. lb. .75 - —
Imported, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, red fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls. lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .752 - .762
Oxide, dms., works lb. .94½- .95½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .805 - 1.074
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .84 - .88
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .924 - .944
Star root (see Helonias root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 7.26 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., spot lb. .07¾- .08¼
Rice, t.c.l., bgs lb. .16 .17
Wheat, bgs lb. .0755 .0780
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed bgs lb. 60 .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance not USP, flo. dms lb. 2.93 3.10
Storax, USP, cs. lb. .78 - .80
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gm. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gm. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .11 - .13
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots. oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, bgs. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .71 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms. lb. 4.09 - 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms lb. 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms. lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, micro crystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, micro crystals, dms. lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 1.50

Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder dms. lb 2.80 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, commercial, flour, bgs, mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulks, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 - —
tract long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —

Sulfur, refined, rubbermakers' treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l. cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 23%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.117.00 - —
ground, ex-dock ton.117.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Salto unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .96 - —

T

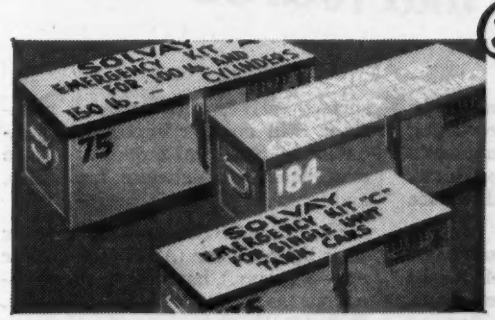
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —

Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -33.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs. c.l. works ton.14.00 —
t.c.l. works ton.17.50 —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
t.c.l. ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton.27.00 —
t.c.l. works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs. works, ton.36.00 —
imp Canadian grd. bgs. c.l., mines ton.18.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .11½
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅜- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅝- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
sulfonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .06¼- .086
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11¼- .11½
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs. lb. .13 - .14¼
Java, AAA, bgs. ex whse., bgs. lb. .07½- .07¾
AA, bgs., ex-whse. lb. .07 - .07¼
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
t.c.l. same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
t.c.l. same basis gal. .57 - .59
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —

When you buy **SOLVAY® CHLORINE** you get these **3 EXCLUSIVE SOLVAY SERVICES**

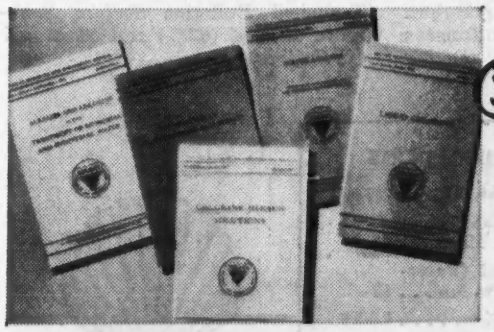
1 A Specialized Technical Service for Each Industry

Only SOLVAY offers you a Technical Service with separate sections for textile, paper, water, sewage and other industries that use chlorine. SOLVAY'S staff of engineers, chemists and technicians are available AT NO COST OR OBLIGATION!



2 Exclusive Chlorine Safety Service

Solvay has been a leader in the development of safety programs for chlorine users. SOLVAY customers can obtain SOLVAY'S Safety Charts which instruct employees on safety practices . . . procedures to follow in an emergency . . . and the location of the nearest SOLVAY repair kits. SOLVAY also makes available its *exclusive* emergency repair kits which have been specially-designed by SOLVAY engineers to quickly and safely stop chlorine leaks from any type of SOLVAY Chlorine container. These kits may be purchased by SOLVAY Chlorine users . . . or they may be borrowed *without charge* at various points throughout the country in an emergency. Booklets describing these kits with detailed instruction on their use are supplied *at no cost* to *all* users of SOLVAY Chlorine.



3 Technical Bulletin Service

SOLVAY'S *exclusive* series of Chlorine technical bulletins are recognized as one of the most highly reliable sources of information on chlorine and its uses. These bulletins are: Bulletin #7, "Liquid Chlorine," Bulletin #8, "Alkalies and Chlorine in Treatment of Municipal and Industrial Water," Bulletin #11, "Water Analysis," Bulletin #12, "The Analysis of Liquid Chlorine and Bleach," Bulletin #14, "Chlorine Bleach Solutions."

When service is a prime factor—make SOLVAY your prime source!

SOLVAY

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Potash • Sodium Nitrite Cleaning Compounds • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Snowflake® Crystals • Monochlorobenzene Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene Ammonium Chloride

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Gentlemen:
Please send me—AT NO COST OR OBLIGATION—copies of these SOLVAY Technical Bulletins: ☐ #7 ☐ #11 ☐ #14 ☐ #8 ☐ #12

Please have the nearest SOLVAY Branch Office contact me regarding:
☐ SOLVAY'S SPECIALIZED TECHNICAL SERVICE
☐ SOLVAY'S EXCLUSIVE EMERGENCY SAFETY SERVICE

Name_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____ BC-3

Tar Acid Oil, 50-53%—Vanadium Pentoxide

Tar acid oil, 50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tartar emetic tech gran or powd., dms lb. 58 - .59
USP, powd., dms lb. 61 - .62
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 25½ - —
tanks, works lb. 22 - —
Hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib dms lb. .57½ - .62
powd., fib., dms lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., t.c.l, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. South lb 14 - —
extra, dms lb 41 - 60
prime dms lb 30 - 45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .57 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate dms lb 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb 14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. ims. works lb 20½ - 21½
smaller, dms. works lb 23½ - 25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb 71 - —
l.c.l. lb 72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½ - —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 - 15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine, NF fib dms lb 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 3.55 - 3.60
Salicylate, fib. dms lb 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb 2.90 - —
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb .21 - .25
Spanish, bls. lb. .12 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb 3.00 - 3.25
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.80 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb. .95½ - .95¾
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton. 147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ - —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
t.c.l., works lb .48½ - .56¼
tankcars, works lb. .44½ - —
a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 225.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 225.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powder, works lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .34½ - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ - .33
petroleum, industrial, 2% tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powder, same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .41½ - —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼ - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼ - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ref., chys., works frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, basis 100% lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 8.00 - 8.50
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo. 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 6.21 - —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gm. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root)
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and W. ton. 154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton. 128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. 38 - 40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards or 42% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton. 72.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock. ton. 54.00 - 55.00
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼ - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33

YOUR SOURCE OF OIL-SOLUBLE
Sodium Sulfonates
BOTH Refined and Pale OS GRADES
SODIUM SULFONATES . . . once only by-products of petroleum processing : . . have become active components in a surprising variety of products. Today they are manufactured to close specifications.
Shell Chemical Sodium Sulfonates improve the scourability of textile processing oils. In dry cleaning soaps, they provide an essential detergent action. In oils for metalworking, Sodium Sulfonates are emulsifying and anti-rust agents. For premium lubricating oils Sodium Sulfonates are extremely successful in making surface-active, anti-corrosion additives. Still another important application — Sodium Sulfonates are emulsifiers in insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides.
Shell Pale OS Sulfonates, except for their lighter color (ASTM Dil., color no.—3½ max.), have the same specifications as Shell Sodium Sulfonates, Refined. Whichever specification you require, you will find Shell Chemical the dependable source. Write for Technical Bulletins Sodium Sulfonates, Refined (62%) and Shell Pale OS Sulfonates.
SALES SPECIFICATIONS
Equivalent Weight, Min. . . 450
Inorganic Salts (as sodium sulfate), % w. Max. . . . 0.8
Sulfonate Content (water-free basis), % w. Min. . . 62
Water Content, % w. 3.0-5.0
SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
Eastern Division: 380 Madison Avenue, New York 17 • Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston • Los Angeles • Newark • St. Louis
IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Mexican, cuts, tins	lb.	9.50	-10.00
whole, tins	lb.	10.00	-10.50
Tahiti, cs.	lb.	10.00	- —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.50	6.75
smaller lots	lb	6.90	7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.00	—
smaller lots	lb	3.05	3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots	lb	3.00	—
smaller lots	lb	3.05	3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
Butyl ether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28	- —
l.c.l. works	lb	.30	—
tanks works	lb.	.27	—
Chloride monomer, cyls., frt. equald	lb.	.26	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¼	—
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot		1.12	- —
75 c.s.,	bot.	1.56	- —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l. works	lb	.28	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.25	- —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28	- —
l.c.l. works	lb	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27	—
Methyl ether, cyls., works	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)

2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm, bots, lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units		.035	- —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units		.03	- —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units		.035	- —
in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units		.02	- —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units		.025	- —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units		.03	- —
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm.		.07¼	- —
liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gm, 1,000,000 units		.12	- —
Palmitate, liquid 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm, 1,000,000 units		.12	- —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units		.12	- —

B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B₂ (see Riboflavin.
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials, gram 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm. 185.00 - —
C (see Acid ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol)
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K, 25 gm. bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet (methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls	lb.	2.60	Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd	lb.	1.93	- —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi	lb.	2.03	- —
5-24 lb. lots, cns. f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi	lb.	2.15	- —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. African, bgs., ex dock	ton.	100.00	- —
merchantable bgs., ex dock	ton.	96.50	- —
extract, liquid 35% tannin bbls.,	lb.	.09¾	- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.10	- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra	lb.	.10	- —
Wax amorphous (see wax microcrystalline)			
Bayberry, bgs., spot	lb.	.42	- .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.52	- .54
Brazilian bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Central American, bgs	lb.	.54	- .53
Chilean, bgs	lb.	.55	- .56
refined, bleached, white, bricks	lb.	.65	- .67
slabs	lb.	.67	- .69
yellow, bricks	lb.	.58	- .60
slabs	lb.	.57	- .58
Candelilla, crude, bgs	lb.	.74	- .76
refined, bgs.	lb.	.77	- .79

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. higher; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots,	lb.	.83	Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.93	Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.81	- .83
refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.84	- .86
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.84	- .86
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.15	- 1.17
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots,	lb.	1.13	- 1.15

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs.	lb.	.33	- .35
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works	lb.	.13	- .14
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.14	- .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.11½	- .12½
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.12½	- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.24	- .25
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.25	- .26
180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.17	- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.14½	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.15½	- —
Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185°F. m.p., A.S.T.M. white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.28	- —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.20½	- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.18½	- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.33½	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.34½	- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs	lb.	.31	- .32
imported, crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	.13½	- .14
German, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .14½
Ouricury, ref., bgs	lb.	.84	- .88
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs	lb.	.25½	- .31
cakes, cs	lb.	.26½	.32
Sugar cane, dom., ref'd., slabs, works	lb.	.75	- .80
spot	lb	.77½	- .82½
White lead (see Lead, white)			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.20	- .22
White precipitate, USP powd., dms.,	lb	5.00	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).			
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls	lb.	.18	- .19
rossed, bls	lb.	.19	- .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada)			
Witch hazel bark, bls	lb.	.16	- .17
leaves, bls	lb.	.23	- .24
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).			
USP (see Lanolin)			
Wormseed, American, bgs	lb.	.20	- .25
Levant, bgs	lb	4.25	4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
56°-58°C., dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	- —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.212	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.215	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.199	- —
fractions, over 7°C. b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	- —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.01	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.04	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.90	- —
Xylidines, mixed, dms	lb.	.39	- .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	35	- —
Birmingham district	gal.	32	- —
Chicago district	gal.	35	- —
Cleveland district	gal.	35	- —
Geneva, Utah	gal.	27	- —
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	33	- —
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	35	- —
Lone Star, Tex	gal	35	- —
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	33	- —
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	34	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	36	- —
Pittsburgh district	gal	32	- —
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	35	- —
Terre Haute, Ind	gal	35	- —
Youngstown, O.	gal.	32½	- —

Vanilla Beans—Yellow, Cadmium Lithopone

Xylol, petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y.	gal.	35	- —
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	35	- —
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	33	- —
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	35	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	35	- —
Providence, R. I.	gal	35	- —
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	35	- —

Y

Yara yara, cns	lb	2.15	2.65
Yeast brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb.	dms lb	47	—
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb	52	—
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb	56	—
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb	60	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul	lb	.35	—

Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.91	- —
AAOT bbls.	lb	2.15	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85	- —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	1.15	- —

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Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c nigher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penns., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c higher; El Paso Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph 1.6c higher dlvd Pac Coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs. c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb 4.17 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate) bbls. dlvd lb .25 - —
basic dlvd lb .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins oz 4.75 5.29

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb .43 - —

Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs. c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd. dms lb .26 - —
solution 50% dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .48 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .09¾- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8%, Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn dms. frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —

Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenosulfonate, NF, gran., dms., lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
Silicofluoride obts. works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.90 - 9.90
Flake, 25½%, Zn., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
36%, Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.80
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher.
USP, gran. dms lb. .26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate dms lb. 2.25 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).

Zinc-ammonium chloride, ogs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. lb. .26 .41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb .52 —
Zircon (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04½- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zircomum acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Hydride cns., works lb 7.25 -11.50
Nitrate, dms., ex whse ton 4.50 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb .35½- —

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Monsanto Research Division Organization Data Reported

Details of organization and key personnel for the newly-created research and engineering division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., have been announced.

Established in the new division are departments for chemical research, development, engineering, patents, and engineering sales. Special projects under supervision of the new division will be Mound Laboratory at Miamisburg, Ohio, operated under contract for the Atomic Energy Commission, and the company's atomic electric project.

F. B. Langreck, who was technical advisor to the director of the former general development and patent department, will be technical advisor to the division general manager. Dr. Earl W. Gluesenkamp, Dayton, who had been associate director of the company's former central research department, will be director of chemical research and will remain in Dayton, Ohio. Dr. Hal G. Johnson, who had been director of research for the former western division, becomes director of development. He will be located in St. Louis.

W. M. Cooper, chief engineer for the company's organic chemicals division, will become director of engineering for the new division and S. M. Evans, who had been assistant director of the patent department, becomes director of patents. Carlton M. Dean, who was manager of engineering sales in the organic chemicals division, becomes director of engineering sales, while Dr. J. J. Burbage, director of Mound Laboratory, and Dr. Philip N. Powers, director of Monsanto's atomic electric power, retain their same capacities in the new organization.

Scientific Research of Gov't Strengthened by Eisenhower

An executive order was issued last week by President Eisenhower to strengthen the conduct and administration of the scientific research and development programs of the various departments and agencies of the government.

The order directs the National Science Foundation to make studies of the scientific activities of the nation and to recommend policies to strengthen the research effort and define the federal government's role in it. The foundation is expected to become increasingly responsible for providing federal support for basic research carried on in universities and other nonprofit institutions.

The foundation will also study the effects of federal research support on educational institutions and recommend policies and procedures to promote the federal research objectives while safeguarding the independence of the educational institutions. The order also directs the head of each agency engaged in research to make sure that such research programs reflect urgent needs and are carried on economically.

Western Chemicals Appoints

Eilie Bergensen has been appointed general manager of Western Chemicals, Inc., Portland, Ore. The company has also announced the addition to its sales staff of Richard Meiling and Jack Patterson.

CCDA Names Dr. Sommer, Honors Steck

—Continued from page 7

obsolencence can come very quickly in the chemical industry, he stressed.

"For example," it was pointed out, "in 1947 the value of the chemical industry's gross plant was about $5,000,000,000 and retirements of worn out and obsolescent equipment have amounted to over $2,000,000,000 from that date to today. This is roughly equivalent to saying that one-half of the facilities we had in 1947 have gone to the scrap pile."

Other key factors to be considered along with research are technical service and product application, Mr. Steck said, adding that the two latter are "indispensable adjuncts to marketing." To develop an outlet for a new product is an expensive proposition," it was noted. In support, Mr. Steck declared, "It is a matter of record that duPont put $43,000,000 into dyestuffs before profits offset losses, and spent $27,000,000 on nylon before it knew whether it had 'won or lost.'"

Cost of Introducing New Products

Conceding that these are major commercial strides and, therefore, include research costs, Mr. Steck, nevertheless, went on to say that the introduction of any new product—say, a new polymer or, perhaps, a new solvent—"is generally accompanied by a period of loss, or at best, of relatively nominal profits until sales are built up to the point that the larger volume can carry the development and marketing costs."

However, he pointed out in closing, the marketing of a product is never "merely a routine matter," even when research, product application and technical service are coupled with a good manufacturing position. The marketing of chemical products today is a competitive job, he emphasized, "requiring not only really competent personnel but also a thorough knowledge of the market."

Dr. Charles D. Flory, a general partner in Rohrer, Hibler & Replogle, underlined some of the conditions that lead to confusion in executive communication. Among the factors he cited were the following:—

Factors in Confusing Communications

Complexity of words; inconsistencies between words and acts; the fact that attitudes are stronger than words; readiness of receptivity; instability of management; contra-communication; orders without reason; divergence of management and employee goals; conflict between directives and values, and lack of rapport.

Dr. Frank Fisher, director of training at Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., described some of the technics employed by his company to improve communications. In 1946, Dr. Fisher pointed out, his company asked a nearby university to make a study to determine how well Johnson & Johnson was getting its messages across to its employees. Upshot of the study, he said, was that the company, while learning that it was doing it pretty good job, found out, at the same time, that it could do a better one.

A few years later, he continued, the company set up working committees to "(1) study the communications technics of other companies and the various parts of our own organization, (2) determine the objectives, principles, and results of an effective system of communications, (3) identify the barriers to communications in the industry, and (4) list and evaluate the various media and technics for communications operating in divisions of our own company." The findings of these working units, he added, were shaped into a training program on communications that was carried to all supervisory groups in the company.

Results of Firm's Program

"Aside from the tangible and practical suggestions for improving communications at the operating level," it was stressed, "this extensive program had two important consequences: It impressed upon the total organization top management's belief in the importance of communications, and it provided the stimulus for further exploring the ways that direct the flow of information."

In the afternoon, there were four concurrent panel sessions on intra-company communication practices, the general topic narrowing down to: "How Better Communications Can Minimize Obstacles to Successful Commercial Chemical Development." Discussion leaders of the four panels were:—

Dr. C. F. Rassweiler, vice-chairman of the board of Johns-Manville, New York; Leland I. Doan, president of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; R. L. Murray, president of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and M. E. Spaght, executive vice-president of Shell Oil Company, New York.

While the panels covered a broad range of topics, certain points were stressed in all groups. A proper climate for communications is vital if they are to serve as two-way links between research, production and marketing forces, it was noted. Also emphasized was the point that it is best to search for and utilize the natural aptitude for liaison work that some employees display. However, these indivduals ought not to be assigned to liaison work solely, but also should take on practical working assignments as well. Finally, it was stressed that while proper communications improv. morale of younger employees, they are no substitute for personal contact.

Election of Officers

In addition to Dr. Sommer as president and Dr. Bateman as president-elect, CCDA also named the following other officers for 1954-55:— Treasurer, J. M. Rogers, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.; executive secretary, J. L. Dudley, Carwin Company, North Haven, Conn., and directors, L. E. Johnson of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, and Dr. F. E. Dolian of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

Phosphate Rock, Beryl Findings Data Reported

The Geological Survey last week reported the discovery of a large bed of low-grade phosphate rock in the Idaho-Wyoming phosphate region. The survey said the bed was widespread and as much as 12½ feet in thickness.

Another by-product of long-term geologic mapping, the survey said in its annual report for fiscal 1953, was the discovery of a beryl deposit in the Black Hills, S. D., region that produced 250 tons of beryl during the year, representing close to 40 percent of the total domestic production for that period.

Adams-Henry Installs N.Y. Wire

Adams-Henry Chemical Company, Rutherford, N. J., has installed a direct New York wire (BRyant 9-7283) for customers in New York City. The firm's telephone number in Rutherford is WEbster 9-7100.

ODM Names George Landry Ass't Chief of Output Needs

George A. Landry has been named assistant director of production requirements and programs in the Office of Defense Mobilization. Mr. Landry, on loan from Western Electric Company, where he has been vice-president of its purchasing and traffic division, will take over his new post on April 1. He will be responsible in ODM for developing policies and reviewing the exercise of delegations of authority by other agencies in connection with current and future productions programs as well as for determining and evaluating the availability of industrial capacity to meet current and full mobilization needs.

N.Y. AIC to Honor Clarke

Dr. Hans T. Clarke, professor of biochemistry at Columbia University, will receive the 1954 honor scroll of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists, at the chapter's annual meeting in the Commodore hotel, New York, May 20. Announcement of the award was made by Dr. Karl Herstein, chairman of the chapter.

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Meeting Health Needs

April 7, being the birthday of the World Health Organization, is called World Health Day by that UN agency. Observance of the anniversary is directed toward the arousing of popular interest throughout the world in health needs and in the improving of the services which operate in the areas of health promotion.

World Health Day should be of unusual interest in the United States this year because of the program of the federal administration directed toward the same ends. Plans for its observance should, therefore, be publicly proclaimed and promoted with the purpose of bettering health conditions and health services in the "world" that can be reached practicably in such endeavors; that is, in the interested individual's own community. Improvements in those areas, like those in everything else having to do with mankind, begin best at home.

There is nothing like general agreement among those who have studied the concomitant problems in the evaluation of the whole health problem now before the congress or of any of its various parts as set out in the number of bills that have been introduced. The opinion of the majority of the critics of the program is that it cannot meet the health needs of the people, because it apparently is based on an assumption that the providing of adequate health care or health service — something not in any way the same as the much discussed medical care — rests largely, if not almost wholly, upon what is popularly known as health insurance, but which falls far short of providing any adequacy of health assurance, either preventively or remedially.

Health insurance, no matter in what degree it is backed by federal financial support, is not the answer to the problem of providing adequate health care. A way must be found to have the essential means of that service available. The cost or the financing means very little if the supply be lacking — and it is. A program of financial support for health-insurance schemes may, as has been officially stated, "hold great promise for the American people." But, health cannot be assured, maintained, or restored by any promise.

One of the many health bills now in congress — the orthodoxy of its relation to the overall program is not set out — is aimed in the direction of better health service—maybe, health care. It would amend the Public Health Service act with a purpose to assist the several states "to inventory their existing diagnostic or treatment centers, hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, rehabilitation facilities and nursing homes; to survey the need for the construction of facilities of the types referred to; and to develop programs or the construction of such public and other nonprofit facilities of the types referred to as will, in conjunction with existing facilities, afford the necessary physical facilities for furnishing to all their people adequate services of the kinds which may be supplied for facilities of the types referred to . . . and to assist in the construction."

There are so many words on the eighteen printed pages of that bill that the practicability of its proposals must largely be but guessed at.

There are other bills apparently aimed at the other big lack in means of furnishing adequate health services — the insufficiency of the supply of doctors and nurses. Recently published data, attributed to the American Medical Association, showed that the number of medical schools in this country dropped from 160 in 1905 to 77 in 1945. There was not a fully compensating change in capacity, because the data show that the number of medical graduates was 5,606 in 1905 and 5,543 in 1945. Considering the increase in the population over those four decades, the inadequacy of the public's medical service, no matter what the progress in therapeutic equipment, had shrunk alarmingly.

Physical facilities can be constructed in time — if, as, and so on. It will take very much longer to bring the human facilities up to par — and at least as long again to have them distributed — if at all — with any approach to the meeting of existing needs.

Much emphasis is being laid in all promotions of schemes of health service, or care, on the important contributions of medical research and the need for its expansion. Hence, as in all fields of human endeavor, the need is more for satisfactory application of what research has already provided. That, of course, pre-supposes ability to evaluate what is available in terms of what is needed — and to get the supply and the demand together in time.

The providing of adequate, satisfactory health care is not a matter for legislation; neither is it, as the channels of the relevant legislative measures imply, a matter of commerce or labor, on a national scale. There must be trade; there must be work — but they must come, to be effective, at local levels. At least their initiation must be local: there will often be need for broader participation—but there is no reason under the sun why federal legislation should be brought into the undertaking, even for financial assistance. It is far better that the people of a community, or of several neighboring areas, finance the local undertaking directly than that they get the money from the federal government via the inevitable channels — at the inevitable costs.

So; that should be the plan of observance for World Health Day.

Handling Farm Surpluses

"Farm surplus problem job," said a headline in OPD last week, "outlined for AIChE." On another page was an item of news about a warning by the United States Department of Agriculture to farmers against using more than their customary quantities of fertilizers in an attempt to meet last year's crops on this year's officially reduced acreages. Less than two weeks earlier, the United States Senate approved an increase of $1,750,000,000 in government funds for the support of prices of farm products and the bill went quickly through the lower house of congress to the President, putting those vote-getting funds at $8,500,000,000. The farm plan by which the Secretary of Agriculture would have the taxpayer relieved of the burden of carrying gravy to an agriculture which has lost most, if not all, of its once characteristic self-reliance, cannot be expected to come out of that sort of legislating.

So; there is a very plain reason for the National Farm Chemurgic Council's determination to devote its this year's conference to the consideration of the various aspects of the costly problem of farm surpluses. It is to be hoped and desired that the council and the chemical engineer's group will get together in that matter with an earnest purpose of making farming pay its own way.

That is not going to be an easy job. Too many farmers have got away from that idea, helped by those who are supposed to represent the people of the United States in the making of laws and those who want the government to provide them with everything from jobs to free keep.

In largest part the solving of the problems of farm surpluses is not a chemical one. Enough is known now about the industrial applications, largely physical, of the products and the wastes of agriculture to consume them entirely. There also are big spaces in the markets for the food products of the farm which are wholely vacant because of disregard or dislike of the task of cultivating them.

In the industrial areas, the handicap to bigger consumption of agricultural materials is the cost of getting them into consuming channels. The problem is a mechanical one of transportation—and it could, in some instances, be cheaper to take the mill to the material than to reverse the procedure. The most promising approach would seem to be by way of adequately developed integration of processing and producing of farm materials and a more businesslike program of marketing both natural and processed products.

Chemical progress, basic and applied, is constantly expanding the problem of farm surpluses — for example, about the time that the utilization of bagasse as a raw material for the making of paper and other cellulosic products is well developed, the introduction of synthetic methods for the production of alcohol puts molasses in the surplus catagory and raises a question of whether there is going to be any more bagasse.

But, there are possibilities, perhaps with respect of potatoes, now that the price, deprived of governmental support, has gone down from $2.50 to 50 cents a barrel over the past year. The potato is a widely applicable industrial material; it can also be processed into a number of foods and feeds. In both connections, the controlling factor is the cost. And there, quite clearly, transportation plays a large part.

Farm surpluses can be sold in many markets if the simple processes of efficient selling be adequately applied. The need is not nearly so much the finding of new markets as it is the serving of those already in existence. That is a job for the agricultural industry, not for the chemical—or even for the food. Agriculture can be self-sufficient if it will but be self-reliant.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

organizations have joined in support of congressional efforts to return US agricultural attaches around the world to supervisory jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

Prior to 1939, both the agricultural attaches and the American consular officers abroad reported directly to the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Commerce, as the case may be, of developments of interest in their various fields. This arrangement enabled the two departments to maintain a close tabs on what was going on abroad from a commercial standpoint.

Since 1939, however, supervision and jurisdiction over the activities of such attaches has been maintained by the State department. The result has been, for example, that whenever an industry sought to learn from the Department of Commerce of some development abroad it might be interested in, the department in turn had to appeal to the State department to gather the facts, which it might or might not do, depending upon the State department's view of the degree of importance of the request.

The agricultural interests are making a real drive to get the agricultural attaches away from the State department and under the Agricultural department. Six bills to accomplish the transfer have been introduced in the house, and hearings will be held on them starting this week. So far the business organizations haven't awakened to the need of a similar drive on behalf of businesses which would like to sell abroad.

Lumbermen's Views on Painting

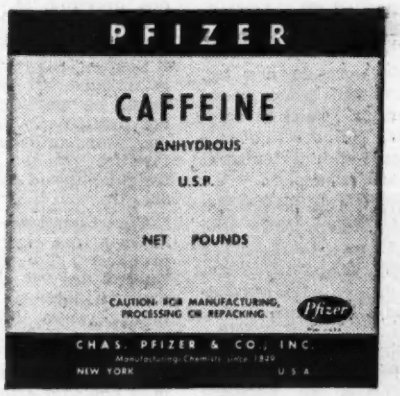
The National Lumber Manufacturers Association issued a press release last week which isn't going to help the paint industry sell any paint, for it is the association's view that home owners are inclined to be too liberal in applying the paint.

Says the association: painting house exteriors too frequently may increase paint failures. Under normal conditions and assuming that the surface is already covered with good quality paint, chances are you won't need to repaint a house with wood siding more often than once every four to six years. You aren't helping your house if you repaint more frequently. In fact, you may be hurting it.

The lumbermen's association also issues a word of caution if the home owner wants to change the color of his house. The association suggests that you wait until the present paint shows definite signs of wearing thin, because if you are changing from a dark to light color or vice-versa, you are going to have to use two or three coats anyway.

Finally, the association says it's a waste of time and money to repaint just because the present paint is dirty. Instead of painting, it is recommended that the present paint be washed down with water and a mild detergent.

Now it is the paint industry's turn to give the public some advice on building new homes using a minimum of lumber and a maximum of other more durable materials to get the best results.



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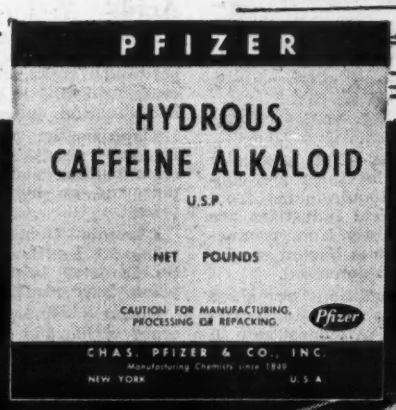

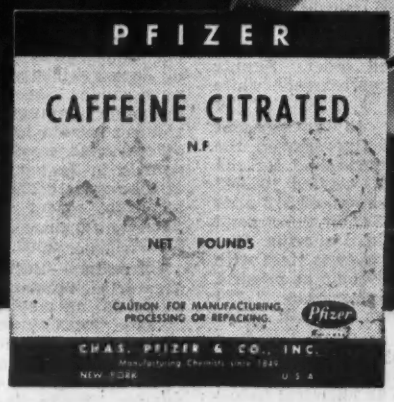

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Heavy Chemicals

Upward trend of prices ended abruptly last week, the index recording a new low for the year at 98.41, compared with 98.59 in the preceding period. There were considerable more price advances than declines but the lowering of platinum quotations was sufficient to more than offset all of the increases. It was stated that the reduction in platinum will enable the metal to meet competitive prices in Europe and the rest of the world. It was also evident that platinum production has increased and large supplies of the metal appear to be assured. The price advances were confined to mercury, tin and the tin based chemicals. Stocks of tin have been tied up by the pier strike. Attempts were made to land imports at Portland, Maine, but dock labor refused to unload vessels destined to New York. Mercury was subject to the same conditions as tin although it is not believed much mercury is held on local piers.

Overall market conditions in heavy chemicals did not change greatly last week. Many plants are not running at capacity yet the general market is well supplied. Shipments of caustic soda and soda ash remained good. A slight gain in chlorine shipments stemmed from monochlorobenzene for use in DDT, but there were adequate stocks of chlorine available. The buying movement in barium chemicals seemed to have leveled off. Agricultural sales of copper sulfate remained fairly good. Sales of carbon tetrachloride and carbon bisulphide were down a bit. The fluorides were firm with prices showing a tendency to harden. Calcium chloride sales were slower. Shipments of sulfuric acid held their gain with agricultural demand slanting toward expansion.

Paper production vased on percentage sixday capacity was 94.2 percent for the week ending March 13, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 94.0R in the preceding week and 95.1 in the corresponding week of 1953.

Ammoniacal Liquor—January production was off 1.6 percent to 4,140,199 pounds, compared with 4,207,798 in the preceding month. In January last year 4,187,308 pounds were produced, according to the Bureau of Mines. Sales in January were placed at 3,008,072 pounds, against 3,360,636 in December and 3,731,095 pounds in January, 1953. Stocks on January 31 amounted to 2,156,125 pounds, compared with 2,394,580 at the close of December and 2,254,935 pounds on January 31 last year.

Ammonium Bifluoride—Not unusually active although small lot sales are considered satisfactory. Requirements from the ceramic and chemical industries are being leveled off promptly from producers' stocks. The market is quoted on the basis of .2145 per pound delivered.

Chlorine—Supply conditions remained adequate with shipments not under particular pressure last week. A modest gain in the overall movement was reported with buying interest showing a tendency to level off. Cutback production has not seriously affected spot shipments to date.

Copper Sulfate—Sales for agricultural use have been sustained at a fairly satisfactory level for this period of the year. Industrial demand held steady. Export sales for Central and South America were limited and demand from Europe and the Mediterranean continued quiet. Supply was ample to meet requirements while prices were firm.

Fluorspar—According to government figures, consumption of fluorspar in the manufacture of hydrofluoric acid for the firts nine months of 1953 totaled 167,943 tons. The breakdown shows 49,342 tons in the first quarter, 60,547 in the second and 58,054 tons in the third quarter. The largest consuming industry was steel with a total of 225,169 tons for the nine months. The total amount for glass was 25,304 tons, enamel 4,694 tons and all other 28,914 tons.

Potash, Caustic—Not unusually active although sales are reported to be holding their former volume. The chemical industry was mentioned as the most active outlet at present. Prices are well sustained and there is no scarcity of stocks.

Potassium Stannate—Priced higher as a result of the advance in tin. Buyers operated conservatively and the volume of sales was not of extensive dimensions. Producers named 67.4c. to 74c. per pound, freight allowed east. Prices are based on tin at 92c. per pound.

Soda Ash—Producers continued to report demand good. There appeared to be little variation in the tonnage movement compared with the preceding month although in some quarters a slight gain was noted. Producing plants have not been required to run at capacity and the market seemed to hold a fair degree of balance.

Soda, Caustic — Demand and supply are not far out of balance at present and it is apparent that the adjustment in chlorine production has checked any serious overflow of stocks. The dry forms remain short with liquid production finding a steady outlet.

Sodium Stannate—Higher prices were established last week in line with the advance of metallic tin. Consumers were not particularly friendly to the uplift in quotations and caution featured purchases. Producers quoted 51c. to 56.3c. per pound, freight allowed east. Prices are based on 92c. tin.

Tin Chemicals—Last week's advance in tin prices were not fully recognized by producers. Tin salts were based on 92c. tin and not 94c. Buying interest was not unusually active. The breakdown showed higher prices including stannic chloride anhydrous at 75.2c. to 76.2c. per pound, stannic oxide 94½c. to 95½c., stannous chloride anhydrous 80.5c. to $1.074, stannous cholride hydrous crystals 84c. to 88c. and stannous sulfate 92.4c. to 94.4c. per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

Mercury, $2 per flask.
Potassium stannate, 1¼c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, .09c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, .09c. per lb.
Oxide, 2½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride anhy., 0.092c. per lb.
Chloride, hydrous, 1c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.2c. per lb.
Tin metal, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Platinum, $6 per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 20, 1953
98.41	98.59	98.58	94.86

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Acids

Acetic—Consumer interest has shown improvement for glacial and while competition in some sections has caused moderate flexibility in prices, the overall market situation appeared steadier.

Chloroacetic, Mono — Market position remains steady with demand fair and sales holding a satisfactory average volume and no indication of a change in prices.

Chromic—Demand for plating use fair with sales confined mostly to actual wants. Stocks have been kept adequate while prices have remained firm.

Sulfuric—Shipments have shown moderate expansion, the movement being augmented by the demand for agriculture which was a bit late in starting this year. Stocks are described as adequate while the price structure has continued steady.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—January production of aluminum was placed at 232,493,207 pounds by the Aluminum Association. December output was 220,582,988 pounds and in January last year 179,790,195 pounds were made. Sheet and plate production in January amounted to 71,242,228 pounds and foil totaled 10,425,275 pounds. Output of extracted products showed 20,431,559 pounds in January and 5,734,346 pounds of tube and 10,822,553 pounds of rod and bar were made. Wire showed 2,506,203 pounds, forgings 3,936,343 and castings 23,637,493 pounds.

Chromium—Bureau of Mines states that greater demands for chromium-bearing steels during most of 1953 resulted in an average consumption level of chromium metal and alloys 10 percent above 1952, despite a drop during the last half of the year which became quite sharp in the final quarter. Production of chromium ferroalloys continued at a high rate up to the final quarter with the result that stocks of these products in the hands of producers rose rapidly toward the close of the year to 43,000 short tons on December 31 compared with 13,184 short tons a year ago. Government actions during the year included the two-year extension of the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Domestic Chrome Purchase Program termination date to June 30, 1957, and the cancellation of a limit on the quantity of chromite to be purchased from any one producer.

Of the 13 countries shipping chromite to the United States during 1953, the Philippines supplied by far the largest quantity, while Turkey, next largest shipper, received the greatest dollar value; the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia provided a major portion of the remaining ore. The latter three countries were the principal sources of metallurgical ore, while the Philippines supplied most of the refractory material. All chemical ore originated in the Union of South Africa.

Copper—Market situation firm with sales moderate and most of March requirements covered. April inquiries increasing but business not unusually heavy. Electrolytic priced at 29¾c. to 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis.

The Copper Institute stated that domestic producers' stocks climbed during February to 118,417 tons, an increase of 10,296 tons. Deliveries to the makers of copper and copper-alloy products rose to 87,384 tons from January's 77,091 tons. Copper sales still were well below the 1953 levels, however. In no month last year did shipments drop below 100,000 tons, and at their peak last May they amounted to 146,215 tons. Mine production in the shorter month of February dropped to 69,370 tons from 76,912 tons the previous month. On a calendar-day basis, the average February output was 2,477 tons, against January's 2,481 tons.

Lead—Trading last week was not as active as in the preceding period but is expected to increase this week when consumers will consider April needs. The tone of the market was firm with the common grade priced at 13c. per pound at New York and 12.80c. at St. Louis.

Mercury—Higher prices were again recorded last week. There was no easement from the tight supply while buying interest continued fairly active. Judging from trade reports, there is not much material on New York docks but whatever there is it cannot be moved until the pier strike is ended. Spot at the close of the week was quoted at $202 to $204 per flask.

Imports of mercury in the final quarter of 1953 almost trebled the more normal third quarter movement and were the largest on record, except for the third quarter of 1949, when imports of metal obtained with counterpart funds were at a peak, according to the Bureau of Mines. Italy supplied over 55 percent of the imports and Spain nearly one-third. Other features of the final three months of 1953 were the largest domestic production since 1949, the largest consumption in two years, and the drawing down of industrial stocks to the lowest level since June, 1951. Production of mercury in the fourth quarter of 1953 was 3,970 flasks, or 31 percent greater than the third quarter, and at the highest quarterly rate since 1949. Chief producing properties in the final quarter of 1953 were:—Abbott, Lake County, New Idria (including San Carlos), San Benito County, Mt. Jackson (including Great Eastern), Sonoma County, California; Hermes, Valley County, Idaho; Cordero, Humboldt County, Nevada; and Bonanza, Douglass County, Oregon. These six mines accounted for 94 percent of the production in the fourth quarter of 1953.

Output in 1953 was 14,330 flasks, 14 percent above 1952 and the largest since 1948. In addition to the foregoing mines, production was reported from the La Liberated mine, San Luis Obispo County, Guadalupe, Santa Clara County, and Cloverdale and Culver-Baer, Sonoma County, California. These 10 properties accounted for 96 percent of the 1953 production. Some production was reported from Alaska and Texas in 1953; that from Texas was the first since 1951. General imports of mercury in the fourth quarter of 1953 were 40,600 flasks and were the largest since the third quarter of 1949. Italy supplied 56 percent of the fourth quarter entries, Spain 31 percent, Mexico 9 percent, and Yugoslavia 4 percent. In all of 1953, imports of mercury totaled 85,780 flasks; they were 25 percent greater than 1952, and except for 1949 were the largest on record. Receipts from all usual sources except Yugoslavia were greater than in 1952. Metal received from French Morocco in 1952, and from Netherlands in 1952 and 1953, is believed to have originated in other countries. Italy supplied 44 percent of the total, Spain 33 percent, Mexico 16 percent, and Yugoslavia 7 percent. Some small quantities were received from Canada, Japan and Peru.

Platinum—Priced lower at $84 an ounce for bulk quantities and $87 in retail lots. The revision is the first price change since October 1950. It was stated that the decline will place the market in a more favorable position to compete with Europe and other parts of the world. A major producer stated that output has increased and that large supplies appear to be assured. A substantial increase in the demand for platinum has also taken place as the result of new developments and uses for the metal. One of the most important of these is in the oil industry where high octane gasolines are being made with the use of platinum catalysts. It is expected that the oil industry will require larger quantities of platinum as a catalyst over the next several years.

Tin—Recorded a substantial price advance last week and retained most of it at the close. Buying was not unusually heavy but spot offerings were limited and the pier strike in New York prevented dealers from removing their tin from the docks. Most of the sales were reported at 94½c. to 95½c. per pound for Straits on spot while the market fluctuated ½c. above and below this figure.

Zinc—Sales did not exceed moderate dimensions last week. Future prices showed a tendency to harden while the spot price remained steady. Prime western closed at 9¾c. East St. Louis and 10¼c. per pound delivered New York.

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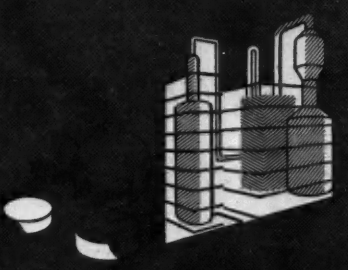

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Fertilizer Top Barter Item In Program of Foreign Aid

The Department of Agriculture has announced that since January 28, 1954, about $10,800,000 worth of farm products from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks have been bartered for materials and items for use in foreign aid program needs of other government agencies and for the national stockpile. Since July 1, 1953, barter transactions have involved the exchange of CCC-owned commodities having a value of about $34,000,000. For the full fiscal year 1953 (July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953) only $11,500,000 worth of commodities were bartered.

Of the $10,800,000 worth of agricultural commodities exchanged since January 28, fertilizer was the largest item bartered for, representing almost 95 percent of the dollar total. The fertilizer, which will come principally from Japan but to some extent from western Europe and the United States, will be used by the Department of the Army's corps of engineers and the Foreign Operations Administration in meeting civilian needs in Korea. The bartered farm commodities, which must be exported, were valued at market prices as determined by the CCC.

Firms supplying the fertilizer and the quantities figuring in the transactions are as follows:—Woodward & Dickerson, Inc., Philadelphia, calcium cyanamide, 50,000 long tons, and ammonium sulfate, 48,700 long tons; North American Continental Company, Inc., New York, superphosphate, 1,950 long tons, and ammonium sulfate, 67,100 long tons, and Bunge Corporation, New York, superphosphate, 1,950 long tons.

ACS to Honor Dr. Blunt, Others at National Meeting

Dr. Katharine Blunt, retired president of Connecticut College and an authority on the chemistry of food and nutrition, is one of twenty-six chemists and chemical engineers who will be honored as fifty-year members of the American Chemical Society March 27 during the society's 125th national meeting in Kansas City, Mo.

C. Mahlon Kline, chairman of the board of Smith, Kline & French, Philadelphia; Dr. Francis C. Frary of Oakmont, Pa., retired director of research of Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. Carl S. Miner, head of Miner Laboratories, Chicago; Prof. Elmer V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., discoverer of vitamins A and D, and Prof. Michael X. Sullivan, chairman of the department of chemistry in Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., are among the other scientists who will receive diplomas certifying a half century's support of the ACS and its activities.

Cyanamid Post to Phillips

William F. Phillips has been appointed assistant manager of the miscellaneous chemicals department of American Cyanamid Company's industrial chemicals division. Mr. Phillips had previously been a technical sales representative for the firm's heavy chemicals department. Associated with Cyanamid since 1922, Mr. Phillips served in various positions in the heavy chemicals department for 19 years, prior to his new appointment.

Henriques Names Malkovich

J. B. Henriques, Inc., New York, has appointed Mark P. Malkovich salesman in the metropolitan New York area, to fill the post left vacant by the recent death of B. F. Sheehan, jr. Mr. Malkovich has been with the firm for the past two years in the capacity of office manager.

Wolf-Perry Machinery Co. Formed

Bill Wolf, formerly plant manager of Consolidated Products Company and Joseph Perry, who was also associated with that company, are now in business for themselves and are known as Wolf-Perry Machinery Company, located at 293 Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark, N. J. The company will purchase and sell used machinery, serving the chemical, pharmaceutical, paint, ink, rubber, plastic and allied industries and will also do rebuilding.

Trade Briefs

Robert E. Echols has been named Atlanta, Ga., sales representative of Cronite Chemical Company, New York.

Sun Pipe Line Company, Philadelphia, has named Raymond F. Hadley chief engineer, Louis M. Miller assistant chief engineer and Robert C. Greer, jr., construction engineer in its product lines department.

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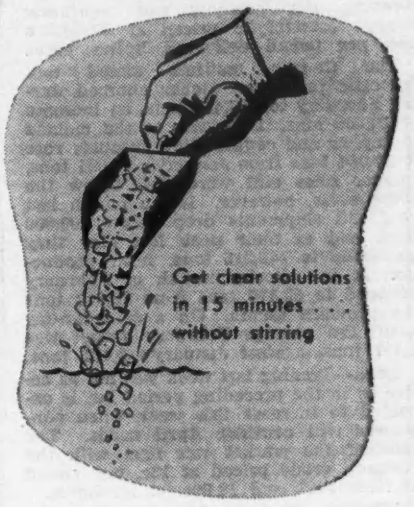

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Formosa Gets FOA Funds For Urea Plant Equipment

The Foreign Operations Administration last week announced that it has issued a procurement authorization to China (Formosa) for the purchase of $8,000,000 of equipment for construction of a urea fertilizer plant in Formosa. Purchases will be made in the United States, Canada and European Participating Countries and Japan. The purchase authorization number is 84-00-501-4240. The contracting period extends until August 31, 1954, and the delivery period until August 31, 1955.

Standard Oil Foundation Aids Study

Indiana University's program to improve high school chemistry education through advanced training for teachers will be supported by Standard Oil Foundation, Inc., Chicago. Under the trial plan, the university has accepted a $1,000 grant. It will supply fellowships for five high school teachers taking summer studies towards masters' degrees in teaching with a major in chemistry. The experiment is an effort to help solve the shortage of qualified chemists, according to the foundation.

Chlorine Bids Sought By Greek Government

The government of Greece has been authorized funds by the Foreign Operations Administration to procure chlorine from the United States, its possessions and Canada and will accept bids until March 30 on sixty tons, in anhydrous compressed liquid form. The material is to be delivered in steel cylinders under pressure, with a net weight of forty-five kilograms each and with a suitable valve for registering the outflow of chlorine.

Quotations will be received by cablegram or in a sealed envelope until 1 p.m., Athens time, on March 30. They should be addressed to Societe Anonyme Hellenique des Laus, 4 Kolokotroni street, Athens, Greece, and should be marked "Bid for Chlorine."

Phosphate Leases Offered

The Bureau of Land Management announced last week that about 1,300 acres of Idaho land will be offered for phosphate leasing at a sale to be held April 7 at 1 p. m., EST. The land is located about fifteen miles northeast of Kilgore in Clark County, Idaho. The bids will be opened by the director of the bureau, Washington 25, D. C. Copies of the bid form the statement of terms and conditions may be obtained from the director.

Copper Alloy Foundry Offers Data

A new alloy reference chart listing the chemical analyses, physical properties and recommended applications for twenty-eight different grades of cast stainless steel has been made available by Cooper Alloy Foundry Company, Hillside, N. J. Prepared by Norman S. Mott, chief chemist and metallurgist, the bulletin indicates ACI, AISI, SAE, ASTN and general "type" designations. Data as to heat treatment and remarks concerning weldability and machinability are included. Copies are available on request.

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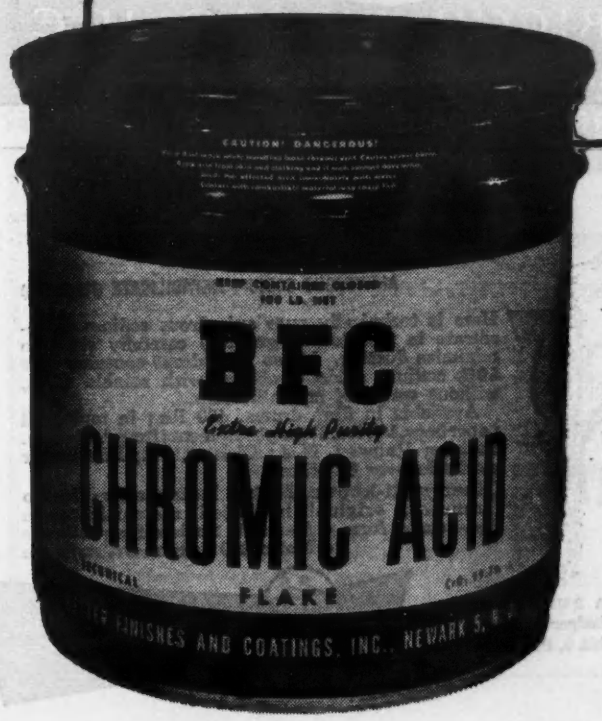

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Goodyear Chemical Unit Postion Goes to Gerrow

William F. Gerrow has been named district manager of a newly-formed southeastern territory of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's chemical division. Mr. Gerrow will headquarter in Atlanta, Ga., and will supervise all sales activities of chemical materials in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and the Carolinas. Until his recent promotion, Mr. Gerrow had been serving as a special representative in Atlanta.

Geigy Position to Whitten

Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, a division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the appointment of M. H. Whitten as state sales manager for Maine. Mr. Whitten was previously assistant sales manager of the farm supply department of the Maine Potato Growers Cooperative. He will be stationed at Geigy's Maine headquarters in Houlton.

Sulfur Mining Outlined by Freeport

Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, has prepared a sixteen-page booklet on present-day problems in sulfur mining, entitled "Sulphur Is Where You Find It." The booklet shows that sulfur is becoming harder to find and costlier to mine. Freeport tells picture stories of its four new mines as symbolizing the new era in sulfur mining. Leaner deposits and higher construction costs are two of the numerous difficulties outlined.

Trade Briefs

Miss Cornelia Notz, librarian of the United States Tariff Commission, has retired after nearly thirty-seven years service with the commission.

Texas Eastern Production Corporation, Shreveport, La., has bought all the stock of Triangle Pipeline Company at an aggregate cost of $3,195,000.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The price index of this market remained steady as prices were maintained at former quotations. The even price picture fairly well characterized demand levels in the markets too. There has been no real pickup in buying interest for most materials, particularly the solvents and diluents.

Demand for pure aromatics was off, with toluol suffering the largest losses. It was felt that the easier supply of coaltar toluol has softened up the market for petroleum material as well. However, there was ample petroleum toluol to take care of industrial needs too. Domestic prices have held on despite the easy tone of the market and pressure for reductions in the export market. Xylol moved in better fashion than the larger volume aromatic, toluol. Producers said a fairly good demand for xylol held up.

Buying interest for aliphatics has not improved to any significant proportions. Some sources have said that it was slightly improved over the last quarter of 1953, while others reported an even demand for the solvents all through that time without any particular inclination towards greater activity. Mineral spirits and VM&P naphtha were running behind levels of former years.

Microcrystalline and fully refined paraffin waxes were materials which showed a high degree of activity, with some inclination towards further increases. Tightening up in the market was currently being noted. Prices were firm and expected to remain so for the next quarter. Liquefied petroleum gases were moving at a slower pace since the generally cold weather has passed most of the nation. Contract prices recently established for propane and butane in group 3 held up

Solvents and Diluents

Mineral Spirits—A source said the market for this material was static. Consumers bought what they needed for immediate use. However, they were not inclined to buy ahead for the coming paint season because of the growing potential of latex paints in shelf sales. Solvents were not being hurt by water based paints in industrial uses, but the home do-it-yourself type painter is inclined to use them. Advances in synthetic resin paint formulations, such as alkyds, were regaining some of the lost ground for aliphatics and other solvents. It was said that the paint manufacturers don't seem to have an accurate measurement yet of the extent of the market for water based paints on which to calculate their spring needs of solvent materials. For this reason demand for odorless and regular mineral spirits is low.

Toluol—Producers reported that demand for this aromatic was soft currently. Prices have held firm at previous levels. Trade sources said that they felt the market softened up considerably because of the greater availability of coaltar material. Supplies of this source material became easier when government directives for nitration toluol were lopped off this month.

A good deal less toluol has been used lately for avgas too, part of which was the result of a lack of government storage facilities. Whether additional storage facilities will be obtained and avgas needs increased for the military once more, was largely a matter of guesswork. Industrial demand has been a bit slow recently too. A fair amount of toluol, which has been moving into export markets in recent months, was running into some pressure for lower prices from buyers overseas. However, quotations here held to their listings.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 6 totaled 261,934,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 264,261,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,327,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 2,530,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 203,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 20, 1953
105.20	105.20	105.42	104.40

(For Current Prices see page 9)

VM&P Naphtha—The market for this material remained slow. Demand was currently lagging behind former years and has held firmly to the same pace for the past few months. Price schedules remained at previously established levels. No revisions were anticipated at this time. Ample material was available to take care of the present demand.

Xylol—Producers reported that the market for this solvent was not as soft as toluol. A fair demand for xylol has persisted. Prices held firmly to previous levels. Supplies were adequate to take care of current consumption needs.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The market for these waxes saw steady activity. It was said that there has been some tightening up of supplies in the past week or so. Sales seemed to be going into the spring buying period. Laminating of cake boxes and potato bags were among several items which were starting up production for summer business. Prices of micro waxes held firm at old levels.

Paraffin—Buying has held up to a good pace for fully refined waxes. A source reported that the market was tightening up a bit as demand was getting over any hesitations brought on by regular seasonal tendencies. Although January and February, and sometimes March, could normally be expected to be slow periods because of consumer reluctance to spend money prior to taxes, it was added, buying interest has been perking along a steady rate. Supplies were a bit tight with a few sources and adequate with others. Price schedules have remained firm. No revisions were anticipated for the second quarter inasmuch as producers who normally issue quarterly price lists did not give the usual 30-day notice that prices were due to rise back at the start of this month.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—There was less demand for propane than there was several weeks ago when the weather was generally colder. But, a fair volume of material continued to move. Producers have not begun to refill underground storage yet. They were expected to start doing so in a couple of weeks, it was said. Demand for butane was also relatively slow. Contract prices of all LPG's in group 3 held firm, propane and butane being at 3c. per gallon.

Miscellaneous

Petrolatum—Sales continued to be a bit on the slow side. Producers had adequate inventories to take care of current consumption requirements. No revisions in price schedules have come about or were contemplated at this time.

White Mineral Oil—There have seen no significant changes in this market. Demand was fair, but not especially good. Sales have held to a relatively steady pace. Supplies were satisfactory. Price quotations were firm at old levels.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The solvent and diluent market witnessed little change over the week. Demand remained at a good level with supplies adequate to meet present requirements. Prices were unchanged from previous listings as follows:—Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c. per gallon, 400 gallons or more, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area; lacquer diluent, same basis, quoted 18.3c. per gallon.

Surplus of stocks for propane continued due to extremely mild winter and spring conditions although no softening of the market was reported. Postings were firm at 5.9c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Butane held firm in the Basin area with limited supplies. A softer market was reported in San Joaquin Valley regions. Postings unchanged at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Supply and demand remained in balance for high melting point paraffin waxes with prices firm and unchanged from previous listings. 127/131 ASTM, slabs loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery San Francisco Bay area, quoted .6845c. per pound. 140/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted .6775c. per pound.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Coal Chemicals

The general picture of conditions in the markets for coal chemicals was unchanged. No revisions in price structure have been reported. Supply and demand balances were pretty much the same.

In the tar acids, the cresols and cresylic acid sold at a steady pace for resins and tricresyl phosphate, as well as aircraft engine cleaner business. Supplies were generally adequate to take care of consumption requirements. o-Cresol supplies were still long. Natural phenol was about even, with some sources seeing a slight buildup and some producers noting a bit of a decrease. Synthetic phenol was definitely edging up. Demand from phenolic resins was improving a bit for spring activity in the paint trade which is forthcoming. A better pace was noted for alkyd resins for this reason. Thus, demand for phthalic anhydride was at a relatively good pace. Producers could still produce more of this anhydride if it were needed.

Toluol appears to be the light oil which is easing up presently. Ample material has been available for industrial users since arsenal requirements were cut off. Some surpluses have developed. However, it was reported that movement was greater than had originally been anticipated. The xylol market was said to be in a relatively good position, supplies being tight in one or two spots. Benzol was slightly improved. Stocks held by producers have been reduced somewhat and were being cut down now. Consumption outlets were beginning to show signs of increased calls. Refined pyridine moved a trifle faster for some sources, while others said it was still quiet. Generally better activity for intermediates was reported for March; while April looked promising.

Operations in the steel industry were scheduled to be at 67.8 percent of theoretical capacity during the week ending March 21, or a production index rating of 100.6 (1947-49 = 100), according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,616,000 tons of steel, compared with 1,652,000 tons the previous week, 1,779,000 tons one month ago, and 2,288,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Market conditions for this light oil were relatively unchanged in the past week. It was felt that there does seem to be a gradual, subtle transformation of the general feeling in the trade about the near future of this market. Several sources were now reporting that their benzol position was "pretty good." A fair part of the inventories held a few months back has been moved. There was still ample material available around to meet consumption requirements. But, some producers no longer have a heavy surplus at all shipping points, it was said. Others have been working stocks down and foresee a low inventory in a short time.

Supplier's opinions vary as to the weight of cutbacks in light oil production have had in improving the surplus situation. A number of makers said that the reduced output has not been too great, while others felt that it has helped a great deal and will go a long way towards easing the situation in the immediate weeks ahead. Then too, some benzol has moved into motor benzol outlets, thereby reducing the volume of benzol needing to be sold for industrial purposes.

Price schedules have remained firm at the 40c. per gallon level. No revisions in quotations were anticipated at this time. A steady volume of benzol continued to be sold. It was felt that the start of a pickup in phenolic resins for the paint season has been noticed and would eventually lead to more demand for benzol, as would production of insecticides for the domestic season. Very good activity for polystyrene plastics were going a long way towards regaining some of the ground lost by government cutbacks in the synthetic rubber program.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 20, 1953
114.56	114.56	114.56	113.26

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending March 21, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	766,954
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	27,719,894
Benzol	gals.	2,051,468
Coaltar	gals.	12,161,693
Creosote oil	gals.	679,302
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,873,558
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	19,722
Toluol	gals.	581,523
Xylol	gals.	139,147

Coaltar—January production by cokeoven operators amounted to 66,891,156 gallons, against 67,514,692 gallons produced in December, and 68,865,623 gallons in December, 1953, according to information from the Bureau of Mines.

Distilled or topped tar in January amounted to 15,516,736 gallons, while the figure was 17,602,339 gallons in December, and 20,999,658 gallons in January, 1953. Also, 8,472,061 gallons were burned as fuel in January of this year, compared with 7,364,676 gallons in December, and 5,770,215 gallons in January, 1953. Another 3,575,295 gallons were used otherwise in January, as against 3,845,935 gallons in December, and 1,404,296 gallons in January of last year.

Creosote—Price schedules remained steady for crude material at 22c. per gallon in tankcars. No significant pickup in demand has been noticeable yet. But, more buying interest was anticipated with the warmer weather.

Cresols—There was no significant change in the market for these tar acids. Producers moved a fairly good volume at a relatively even pace. Those fractions going to cresylic resins and tricresyl phosphate moved well. Some of the grades that did not move as fast, were being sold in blends for aircraft engine cleaner uses. Prices have remained firm at former quotations. Supplies of most fractions were adequate to take care of current consumer requirements. o-Cresol was still in a long supply position.

Cresylic Acid—Demand was pretty steady, domestic producers said. Fractions moving to meet needs for cresylic resins were in adequate supply for consumption levels, but did get a consistent number of calls from that direction. An even demand for material for tricresyl phosphate was also met with these tar acids. Blends of domestic tar acids were also being moved to engine cleaner business.

Importers in New York found activity for coaltar products was still quiet, it was said. Attention was called to the fact that consumers were still able to get ADF acid at other ports than New York during the present tieup. As one source said, it could offer virtually any amount of imported cresylic, either c.i.f. or ex-dock. The point is, that there are supplies on hand to take care of expected needs for quite a while, it was added. Material could still be brought into Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. However, trade sources reported that shipments originally consigned to New York would not be handled at other ports of entry from Maine down. As a result some suppliers, because of location and inventories, are still able to offer ADF acid freely, while others could not. Then too, customers who are in an area favorable to the reception of ADF acid through other ports because of their proximity, are also able to get acid at an economic price.

This does not mean that no imported cresylic acid is being offered in New York. It was reported that a good deal of British material was consistently being placed on the market with the suppliers ready to tailor specifications to individual consumer's (large, steady, buyers) requirements, within ADF limits. It was said that the end point could be cut a few degrees to get some xylenols out. The m-cresol content could be kept up to 15 to 18 percent and the o-cresol content kept down, all within the framework of duty free specifications, it was added. Several trade sources stressed a growing need to meet American consumer requirements to sell imported acid. The old wide "specs" for disinfectants do not hold for cresylic resin needs, one importer said.

Naphthalene—Domestic sources said that there has been no real change in this market. Demand was still quite slow. Ample material was available to take care of current consumer needs. Importers said that there was little activity for hot-pressed material. The labor dif-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ficulties on the New York piers have disrupted virtually all interest in imported material here, it was said. A good movement of phthalic anhydride in Europe was reportedly serving as a limiting factor preventing offers of naphthalene to importers in this market. Prices of domestic naphthalene and imported material, when it was to be had, were unchanged from previous quotations.

December production of crude naphthalene totaled 24,311,942 pounds turned out by tar distillers and cokeoven operators, compared with 26,217,388 pounds produced in November, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Cokeoven operators accounted for 8,900,681 pounds of the December total and 8,773,322 pounds in November. Tar distillers produced 15,411,261 pounds of crude material in December and 17,444,066 pounds in November. Refined naphthalene output by tar distillers in December amounted to 5,746,938 pounds, whereas November production had been 5,541,031 pounds.

Phenol—Several sources reported that sales to phenolic resins and adhesives have been picking up a bit lately. Most producers agreed that movement of USP material was at a slightly faster pace in the past month or so. Reports on natural technical grades varied to a small extent with individual producers. The general picture presented was one of an even sales level, although a little pickup and slightly slower demand were both seen as trends. Price schedules of technical and USP grades of phenol have held onto former listings.

Pyridine—A few producers said that they have been moving slightly more refined material than they were back in the last quarter of 1953. Others said it was still just as slow. One source pointed to the fact that pyridine production was way down with current coking operation cutbacks. Prices of 2-degree material remained firm.

Cokeoven operators increased refined pyridine production to 54,400 pounds in January, compared with 20,507 pounds put out in the previous month, and 146,307 pounds of the 2-degree material a year ago January, information from the Bureau of Mines relates.

Output of crude tar bases came to 38,414 gallons, on a dry basis, in January, while December output was 35,851 gallons, and January, 1953 production was 45,019 gallons.

Toluol—Price schedules have held onto levels established earlier. Several sources said that they were in good shape for the rest of this month. No one seemed to know if the arsenals would be taking any coaltar toluol on a bid basis in April. With directives cut off for March, a sizable slug of material has been available for industrial consumers. One source stated that the movement with only civilian consumers was better than the trade had anticipated earlier, in spite of the cessation of government buying. Reduced output of light oils with lower steel production and some cutbacks in coking operations were expected to help keep the market firmer, it was said.

Total production of toluol from all sources was 11,970,969 gallons in December, as against 10,471,026 gallons in November, Tariff Commission figures indicate.

Cokeoven operators reported production of 3,183,675 gallons in December and 3,066,803 gallons in November. All other sources accounted for the remaining 8,787,294 gallons in December and 7,404,223 gallons in November.

Xylol—The market for this aromatic was said to have survived the changeover to easier supplies maintaining greater strength than toluol. A couple of producers said that xylol was in a relatively tight supply position for them. Prices were steady.

Intermediates

Aniline—Demand was said to be picking up for this intermediate. Producers were not up to fully rated capacity output yet, but the pace is increasing. Prices were firm at previous quotations.

It was felt that a pickup in rubber chemical movement has given many of the markets a boost. Increased demand has also been seen for dyestuff intermediates. Aniline has received added attention from both directions. A source reported March intermediate sales were very much better than February and April showed good promise.

Anthraquinone—Increased calls from vat dyes have perked up interest in this intermediate. Demand for textiles had been slow for a while, particularly for anthraquinone; but producers felt a good record for March will be even bettered in April. Prices held firm at former listings.

a-Picoline—The market for this tar base was steady and evenly balanced. Producers moved all of their output without any difficulties. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride — Producers could still turn out more phthalic than current demand calls for. However, a well sustained demand from alkyd resins has held the market in a firm position. Recently a little more interest was noted from plasticizers too. Buying for alkyds was expected to continue through the spring paint season. Prices have held to former levels.

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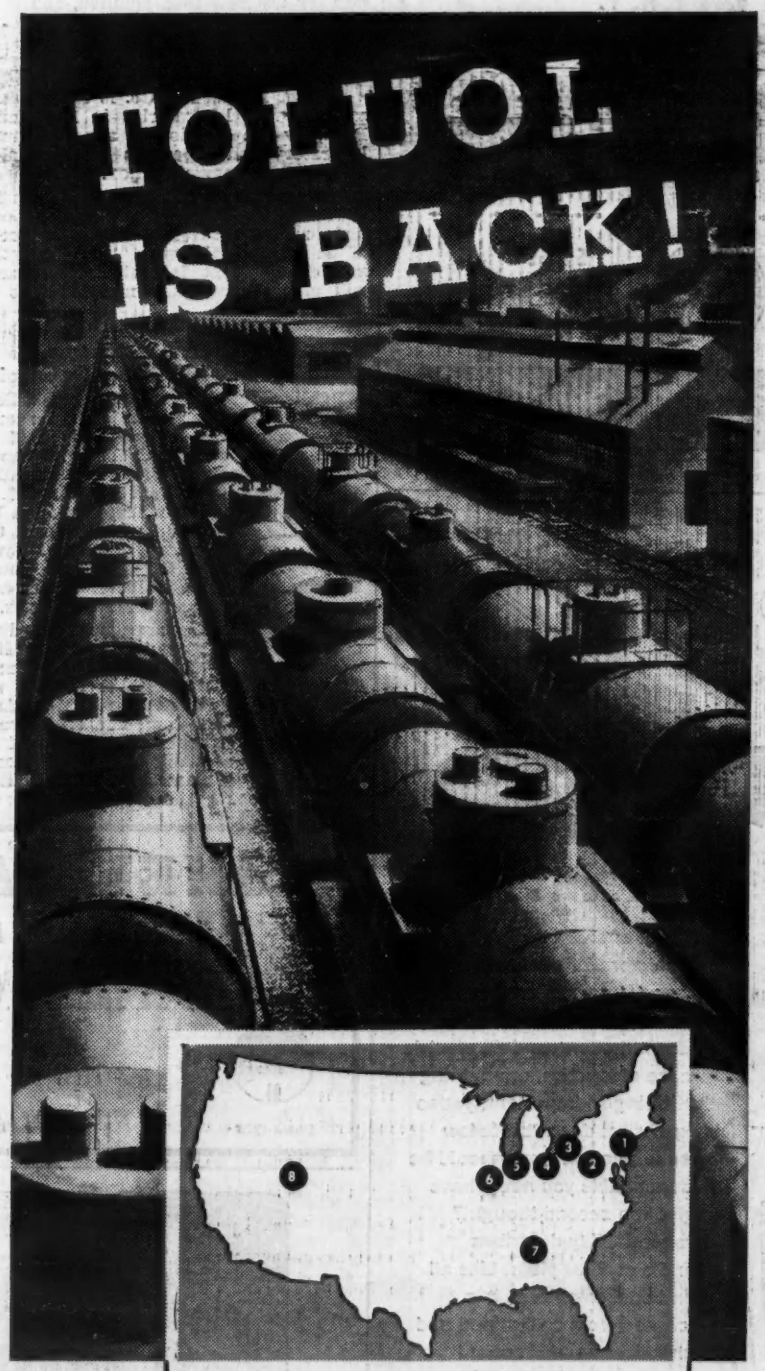

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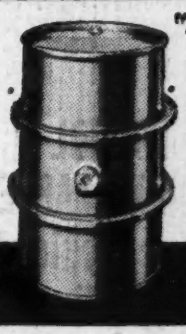

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Powell Names Baerman Northeast Sales Manager

Gerard D. Baerman has been named northeast regional sales manager of the Powell Division, Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, and A. E. Collazo has joined the export department of the division in an executive capacity.

Mr. Baerman was formerly northeast sales manager for Geigy Chemical Corporation, and prior to that was in sales work with Shell Chemical Corporation. Mr. Collazo was formerly purchasing agent and export manager of the agricultural division, Geigy Chemical Corporation.

Koppers Finds New Use For Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., is now offering di-tert-butyl-p-cresol (Koppers "DBPC") to the food industry for use as an anti-oxidant. The material, it has been found, is highly effective in deterring rancidity in fatty foods, but, nevertheless, is said to cost processors as little as 1 cent per hundred pounds of food treated. Koppers "DBPC," according to the company, has been tested and found safe for use as a food additive, and is offered in pure crystal form.

Arnold, Hoffman Expanding

Arnold, Hoffman & Co. is enlarging its sales service laboratories in Providence, R. I., by the addition of a new pigment laboratory and expansion of the analytical and development section.

The laboratory is expected to be in full operation in April and will provide complete color matching services to producers of solution dyed rayon. The analytical and development laboratories expansion will give the company new facilities for product research.

Dyes for Resin After-Treatment Described in Bulletin by Cyanamid

Publication of a new technical bulletin on direct dyes for resin after-treatment has been announced by the dyestuff department of American Cyanamid Company in Bound Brook, N. J. The publication, dyestuff technical bulletin No. 835, is called "Effect of Resin Treatments on Viscose and Cotton Dyed with Selected Calcomine and Calcodur Resin Fast Eyes." It was written by O. W. Clark, Gordon Kenyon, and S. T. Holland, of the company's dyestuff technical laboratories.

The bulletin discusses selected direct dyes which possess good fastness to light as self shades and retain good fastness to light when dyed material is finished with resins such as "Aerotex Resin M-3," Aerotex 450" or with combinations of resins and copper compounds. Copies of the bulletin are available from the dyestuff department of American Cyanamid at Bound Brook.

Lever Glycerine Executive

Laurel G. Parkinson has joined the industrial sales division of Lever Brothers Company, New York, as an assistant glycerine sales manager. Mr. Parkinson will be concerned primarily with sales and sales development matters. He was formerly employed by Atlas Powder Company as New York district sales manager.

Goodyear Book Describes Decade Of Synthetic Rubber Development

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, has published a fifty-page booklet entitled "Miracles of Research" on the tenth anniversary of the opening of its research laboratory. The illustrated booklet describes the company's research achievements in synthetic rubber and plastics. New uses for its products, from conveyor belts to rubber roads and playgrounds, are described. Goodyear products developed for the defense effort include bullet sealing fuel tanks and collapsible fuel cells. The account includes a look at the future goals of the company's research program.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Price trend was again upward last week, the index recording 111.83, compared with 111.80 in the preceding period. Nitrogenous process tankage was priced higher with production in some instances sold through April. Fertilizer demand for this material has been increasing since the first of the month. Improved demand for animal tankage for stockfeed use advanced prices here and in the midwest. Domestic steamed bone meal remained firm with quotations covering the former spread. Buyers are finding difficulty in securing stocks of menhaden meal as the market holds a difinitely tight supply position with no immediate easement in sight. Recent buying of castor pomace has greatly reduced the available supply and sellers are not inclined to offer shipment prior to April.

Available stocks of both grades of ammonium sulfate have been reduced under an improved demand from mixers and indications point to a tighter supply as the season progresses. Contract shipments of potassium muriate continued to gain with potassium sulphate definitely tight at present. Normal superphosphate shipments have expanded, the movement showing a greater increase in some areas than in others. Triple super has tightened appreciably and will likely remain so until new production gets fully underway. Ammonium nitrate and nitrogen solutions are experiencing an increased demand and in fact the overall nitrogen market is facing a tigher supply condition.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate — January production of cokeoven sulfate amounted to 150,298,285 pounds, according to the Bureau of Mines. December output was 152,930,755 pounds and in January, 1953, production amounted to 162,857,005 pounds. Sales in January were placed at 141,125,785 pounds, compared with 191,406,173 in the preceding month and 144,994,645 pounds in January, 1953. Stocks on January 31 amounted to 320,460,810 pounds, against 315,695,438 on December 31 and 98,785,191 pounds on January 31 last year.

Available supplies have continued to tighten and in some producing quarters it was intimated that coke-oven stocks may be entirely liquidated by May 1. At present demand is active from the midwest but is not running strong from the southeastern area. It is expected that supplies will again mount after June 1.

Bone Meal—Market position firm under a strong demand for feed and fertilizer needs. Domestic steamed was held at $55 to $60 per ton, carlots, f.o.b. the works.

Castor Pomace—Supply has tightened and it is doubtful if better than April shipment can now be booked. The market is steady at $25 per ton in bags, carlots, works.

Dried Blood—Demand steady but without price change. Spot offerings were limited with stockfeed demand fair. Sellers named $8.25 per unit of ammonia New York and $8.50 at Chicago.

Fish Meal—Menhaden continued firm with buyers experiencing difficulty in locating spot supplies, owing to the tight condition of the market. Imported fish meal was available at $137 per ton.

Spain's fish byproducts industry still in the first stages of development, produced 5,300 tons of fish meal in 1952, or less than half of domestic requirements.

A $120,000 plant for processing fish residue into meal and oil has been established at the Venezuelan fish canning center, Cumana. The new plant, equipped with machinery purchased in Norway, has a maxmum daily capacity of 36 metric tons of fish residue. During the fishing season, December to July, when the plant can function at capacity, it is expected to average 4 tons of meal and 1 ton of oil daily.

Hoof Meal—No unusual activity last week. Absence of demand and offerings left the market more or less nominal at $6.75 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Nitrogenous Process Tankage—Priced higher with production well committed until May. Shipment for May was quoted at $3.65 per unit of ammonia with a range upward to $4.40 according to seller.

Phosphate Rock—Domestic withdrawals have shown improvement since the first of the month. Supply of Florida rock remains comfortable. Purchases by Japan may be temporarily delayed on account of currency problems as dollars and sterling are both short in that country.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Nitrogenous process tankage 15c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1940 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 20, 1953
111.83	111.80	111.52	112.12

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Efforts are being made to work out their economy difficulties.

Potassium Muriate — Domestic shipments have continued to increase and while there is no shortage of stocks, there are not always adequate facilities for loading cars for immediate shipment. Demand for sulfate from the tobacco growing areas has exerted considerable pressure on production and the supply at present is definitely tight.

Sodium Nitrate—Seasonal increase in sales is reported with steady expansion expected during the next three months. Supply remained comfortable with prices firm.

Superphosphate—Shipments of normal have continued to gain. Supplies are still comfortable but not as long as a month ago. Triple has tightened appreciably and will probably remain so until new production gets fully underway.

Tankage—Priced higher with a strong demand for stockfeed use. Sales in New York were reported at $7.25 per unit of ammonia and at $8 in Chicago.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Trading was heavy throughout the week with market remaining generally firm. Increased demand brought some shortages in the inorganic field. Allocations of ammonium sulfate, ammonium nitrate and ammonium phosphate for this area are not sufficient to meet the present rate of demand. Prices for Canadian materials will remain unchanged for the next quarter. The organic market held firm with tankage and blood meal showing further strengthening. Fish meal, both domestic and imported, increased for nearby delivery. Castor pomace somewhat weak due to heavy reserve stocks.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$90.50 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $89.84 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate — $80.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulfate—$55.93 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$7-$7.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$60-$64 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

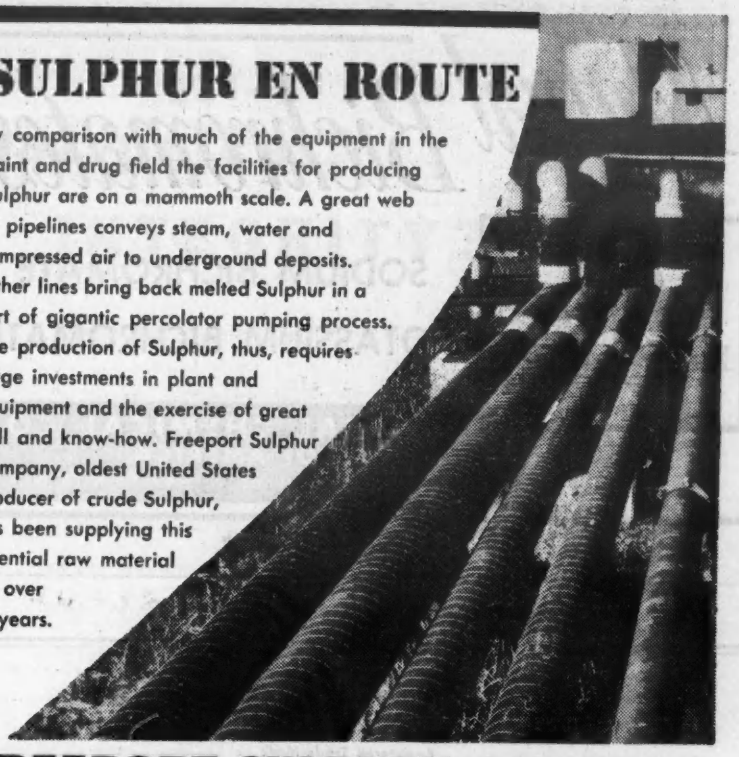
Calcium nitrate—$46 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$32-$35 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Pesticides

It now looks as though procurement authorizations for April-May shipments of wettable 75 percent DDT will reach 5,000,000 pounds. Bids for part of this total (2,866,000 pounds) have revealed prices ranging from 23.98c. to 29.50c. per pound f.a.s. U. S. ports. This quantity was tagged for India and signifies a rush order. It was pointed out the price range is substantially higher than bids made on previous orders. Formulators have shown more interest in both DDT and BHC for domestic use. So far actual sales have not been important but the increased interest is believed to forecast active trading in the not far distant future. The markets' background has continued firm at former levels. In other directions copper sulfate sales have been gaining since the turn of the month. The season for p-dichlorobenzine for moth control is considered satisfactory after a late start.

Department of Agriculture in their weekly report states boll weevil survival counts at Tallulah, Louisiana, trash examination in Madison Parish completed in March shows number of live weevils per acre found per point ranged from 0 to 6,050 in 1954, with average of 1,113. This average was about 1.4 times the average found during the past 18 years. There were only five years (1945, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1953) in which a greater number was found than in 1954. The number found this spring was 21 percent of the number found in hibernation last fall. Average survival this year was approximately one-half of average survival during past 17 years.



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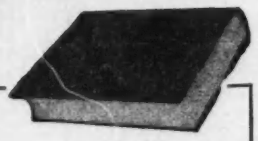

Shows how silicones are being used in such industries as:
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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals was moderate last week, chiefly for prompt delivery. While the volume of buying was restricted, the market remained on a steady basis. The only price change occurred in egg yolk, which continued weak, declining 4 cents per pound in some directions. Technical and flake egg albumin were quotably unchanged, but unsettled by the lower egg market.

Potato starch was quiet. Grinders in Maine were in a position to offer carlots more freely for immediate shipment. Consumers, however, limited demand to moderate lots. Tapioca flour was firmly held on the spot, the local market reflecting the higher cost of replacements from primary sources. Stocks on spot were light and maintained at the recent advance.

Shipments of rayon and acetate filament yarn and staple totaled 80,900,000 pounds in February, compared with 90,800,000 pounds, during February last year, according to the Textile Economic Bureau. February production amounted to 75,000,000 pounds, with stocks held by producers totaling 105,800,000 pounds at the end of the month. February shipments of rayon regular tenacity yarn totaled 13,000,000 pounds, a slight increase over January, while shipments of acetate yarn were 12,600,000 pounds, against production of only 10,700,000 pounds, resulting in a decline in producers stocks.

Production of cotton broad woven goods totaled 2,540,000,000 linear yards during the fourth quarter of 1953, 5 percent higher than the third quarter and about equal to the output in the fourth quarter in 1952. Tire cord and fabric production in the fourth quarter was 13 percent below the third quarter.

Fiber consumption on woolen and worsted systems in January exceeded December totals, reversing the downward trend which began last September, it was reported by the Census Bureau. Raw wool consumption averaged 7,089,000 pounds (scoured basis) per week in January, some 12 percent above the December average, but 26 percent less than January a year ago. Consumption of fibers other than raw wool averaged 4,107,000 pounds, 21 percent above December, but 21 percent less than January, 1953.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Business was limited to prompt requirements. Prices were without change.

Dichromates—Moderate demand was reported for immediate delivery. Deliveries against current contracts continued to move in good volume. Market remained steady at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Business was reported fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Sulfonated Oils—Consumers absorbed moderate lots for immediate requirements. Prices were maintained for all varieties.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood — Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Demand was confined to prompt requirements. Prices were held at 65c. to 90c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Good demand was reported for prompt delivery. Prices were well held for all grades. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—This market remained steady at former quotations. Demand was fairly active for immediate needs. Pearl was held at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply increased 848,000 bushels to 30,644,000 bushels for the week ended March 12, compared with 36,563,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Business was confined to actual needs. Market was quotably unchanged. Flake was quoted at $1.80 to $1.82 per pound, and powdered, $1.84 to $1.86 per pound, according to quantity and seller. Demand for technical was slow. Spot stocks were available at 98c. to $1 per pound, spot depending upon quantity.

Egg Yolk—Further weakness developed in this market, prices dropped 4c. per pound. Trading was still restricted to immediate requirements. Stocks on spot were lower at $1.18 to $1.20 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—Business was restricted to less carlot quantities for spot delivery. Inquiry for carlots was slow. Grinders offered carlots more freely for prompt shipment at 5¾c. per pound, mills, Maine. Supplies on spot were maintained at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. The Idaho market was quoted nominally at 6½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills.

Tapioca Flour—Higher cost of replacements has stiffened this market. Prices were maintained at the recent advance. Trading, however, was light and spotty. Light stocks of Siamese flour were firmly held. Good quality ranged from 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Java AAA flour also was steady at 7½c. to 7¾c. and AA, 7c. to 7¼c., exwarehouse. Inquiry for Brazilian flour continued quiet, as buyers awaited news of prospects of new crop which usually starts to move in May.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Offers for shipment were maintained at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Moderate inquiry was reported for replacements.

Mangrove Bark — Shipments of all grades were offered freely at unchanged quotations. Buying interest lacked snap. African bark was quoted at $71 to $72 per ton exdock; Ecuadorian, $54 to $55 per ton, and Colombian, $58.50-$59.50 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Consuming inquiry was restricted to immediate shipment. Trading was light. Prices were without change. Assorted JI's were quoted at $47 to $48 per ton exdock; crushed JI's $62 to $63, and ordinary $43 to $44 per ton, same basis. Solid extract was held at 7½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Conditions in the primary market were quiet, but steady. Buying interest was confined to prompt shipment. Prices were unchanged. Solid ordinary was held at 11 31/64c. and clarified 12 3/16c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Valonia—Trading lacked improvement. Offerings were fairly liberal, with tanners showing little interest in replacements. Beards were quoted at $72 per ton, exdock; cups at $54 per ton, same basis. Extract was unchanged at 9¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Trading was slow, but the market remained steady. Shipments were maintained at prevailing prices. Fair average bark was quoted at $100 per ton, and merchantable, $96.50 per ton, exdock. South and East African extracts, 60 percent tannin were offered at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle extract production in the Union of South Africa in 1953 totaled 105,619 long tons, an increase of 3,482 tons over 1952. Domestic consumption amounted to only 8,895 tons, the remainder being exported. Exports to the principal markets in 1953 were:— United Kingdom and Eire, 41,008 tons, an increase of 12,500 tons over 1952 shipments; Japan, 10,095 tons, 4,179 tons more than in 1952; and Australia and Tasmania, 6,883 tons, an increase of about 1,200 tons. Exports to the United States in 1953 amounted to 6,021 tons compared with about 28,000 in 1952. Shipments to Continental Europe totaled 15,450 tons.

Wattle bark production amounted to 22,253 long tons, only 20 tons of which were consumed domestically. Shipments to the United States totaled 9,518 tons, and to Europe, 11,411 tons, chiefly to Germany. Exports to the United States were approximately 4,500 tons greater than in 1952 and those to Europe were up by about 6,000 tons.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Egg yolk, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 20, 1953
97.52	97.53	97.96	103.09

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Prices were reduced on ethyl alcohol 3 cents per gallon last week, across the board. The cut was the first price change in alcohol this year and brought levels back to those prevailing in November, 1952, when alcohol prices hit their lowest point since the start of the Korean police action. Reasons attributed to the price action were various. On one hand, the obvious drop in consumer demand was a potent factor indicating a lowering of prices and on the other hand, was the fact that production capacity for synthetic ethanol has increased substantially over the past year. The production capacity for synthetic ethanol was boosted some 25 percent last November when new facilities came on stream. It has been said that current synthetic alcohol facilities are capable of meeting all the needs of the country. This estimate excludes fermentation production capacity which is considerable, it was noted, although a good deal of fermentation alcohol facilities have been shut down.

Another important alcohol to be reduced this past week was isopropanol. The reduction in this item ranged from 2½ cents to 3 cents per gallon and was also across the board, affecting the 91 percent, 95 percent and 99 percent concentrations. The 91 percent grade was reduced 2½ cents per gallon, the 95 percent 2¾ cents and the 99 percent, 3 cents per gallon. The cut in the isopropyl alcohol price came as more of a surprise than that in ethanol, since prices have been reportedly more firm in that market. Since isopropyl alcohol is competitive with ethanol in several lines, however, the reduction in the former was felt to be competitive.

Prices for calciferol in edible oil were recently cut 2¾ cents per standard unit. Crystalline calciferol was reduced 5 cents per gram. Demand for this item has been reported at fair levels, on the whole. Supplies have proved adequate to meet demand, it was noted. Consumption of carotene was said to have shown an increase in certain food uses, recently. The boost in consumption was attributed partially to the current proposal by the FDA that certain coaltar dye food colors be decertified for food use. The use of carotene has been acceptable in some food coloring applications, it was said.

The market in argols continued very strong, according to trade sources here. With a substantial proportion of the output of producing countries having been bought by various European countries, including some from Iron Curtain countries, sellers' ideas have been higher than importers are prepared to pay here, it was said.

Alcohol—The price of ethyl alcohol was reduced 3c. per gallon across the board last week. The reduction came as little surprise in view of the fact that price trading had been done in recent months. The reduction was the first price change this year and brought alcohol prices back to the levels hit in November, 1952.

The significant change both in synthetic alcohol production capacity and consumer demand over the past year becomes more evident when it is noted that a year ago alcohol prices swung upward 8c. per gallon from the November, 1952, level. Since last March, however, synthetic alcohol production capacity has been expanded considerably. The coming on stream of new facilities last November signaled a price cut of 5c. per gallon at the time. Fermentation alcohol continues to shrink in importance, volume-wise although it is still an important factor, it was noted. The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on March 15, released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of January, 1954, in comparison with January, 1953.

Production

	Gallons 1954	1953
Ethyl	27,112,411	46,160,978
Completely denatured	63,588	42,467
Specially denatured	15,149,050	18,994,219
Withdrawals		
Ethyl, tax paid	981,980	1,814,813
Ethyl, tax free	28,439,808	41,999,339
Completely denatured	51,120	46,068
Specially denatured	16,158,442	20,176,001
Stocks		
Ethyl	51,402,886	84,263,068
Completely denatured	24,049	33,369
Specially denatured	5,397,182	7,050,549

Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Alcohol, ethyl, 3c. per gal.
Isopropyl, 91%, 2½c. per gal.
95%, 2¾c. per gal.
99%, 3c. per gal.
Calciferol, crystalline, 5c. per gm.
in edible oil, 2¾c. per standard unit.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 20, 1953
87.45	87.45	87.45	90.99

(For Current Prices see page 9)

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in January, 1954, and January, 1953, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1953	1952
Corn and corn products	3,244,916	219,417
Rye and rye products		
Malt and malt products	443,069	15,920
Wheat and wheat products	5,412,840	176,616
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products		6,778
Other grain		
Total grain	9,100,825	418,731
Ethylene gas	9,907,608	10,877,451
Other materials	46,210	133,349
	Wine gallons 1953	1952
Molasses	1,450,978	27,427,050
Ethylene sulphate	16,679,081	16,097,647
Sulphite liquors	23,868,300	22,735,200
Other materials	2,006,311	5,553,111
†Products used in redistillation	4,634,341	891,632

†Proof gallons.

Argols—The market in argols was reported to be quite strong, at present, according to buyers here. With substantial quantities of argols having been sold by producing sources to various European countries, including some behind the Iron Curtain, the market has moved steadily upward. Current offerings from abroad ranged between $24 and $25 per 100 kilos. At present price levels for tartaric acid and cream of tartar here, there has been virtually no buying done by importers who have been prepared to pay only $19.25-$19.50. A substantial gap exists between buyers' and sellers' ideas, therefore. The market was expected to continue firm since coming warm weather should spur the consumption of tartaric acid.

Calciferol—Demand for calciferol was reported to be fair, on the whole. Supplies were ample to meet current demand and expected to continue. Prices have been reduced since last reported with crystals declining 5c. per gram in 1 kilo lots and 10c. in 25 to 100 gram lots. The current schedule on the former quantity was 75c. per gram and on the latter, 80-90c.

Calciferol in edible oil was reduced 2¾c. per unit standard. The current schedule was 2c. per unit for lots of 10,000 or more unit, 2½c. in lots of 1,000 to 9,999 units and 3c. in lots of less than 1,000 units.

Carotene — Demand for carotene was reportedly running at good levels. In addition to its use as a coloring agent and vitamin in the manufacture of margarine, other food uses were increasing, it was said. The FDA scrutiny on the toxicity of certain coaltar dyes has had a salutary effect upon the consumption of carotene as coloring in certain food products. While the decertification for food use of the coaltar dyes involved is being considered, some manufacturers were reported to be using carotene in applications where such substitution is possible, it was said.

The current price schedule on carotene was 55c. per gram in concentrations of 1,350,000 A units per gram; 18c. per 1,000,000 units in concentrations of 5,000,000 to $8,000,000 units per pound in carrot oil, and 33c. per 1,000,000 units in concentrations of 400,000 A units per gram of microcrystalline carotene in oil.

Castor Oil—Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	1,617,300	1,350,000
Previous week	265,650	1,600,000
Corresponding week, 1953	734,850	2,774,400
Total this year	20,032,250	5,390,000
Corresponding period, 1953	35,706,150	19,911,250

Glycerine—Demand for refined grades of glycerine continued at fair to good levels, depending upon the producer queried. Supplies were adequate to meet current needs and barring any unforeseen emergency, it appeared to be a certainty that glycerine will continue to be available to meet all demands. While a decline in soap production is expected to reduce glycerine from that source, continued growth in fat-splitting should tend to offset this loss.

Production of glycerine in 1953 was re-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ported to have been very good. Added to domestic production were the highest imports on record which helped build stocks to a comfortable total at the end of the year. Total production last year was about 5 percent below the peak production year of 1950. Not only did synthetic glycerine bolster production but glycerine from fats increased from about 8 to 10,000,000 pounds, which proved surprising in the face of falling soap production. Total glycerine production was some 218,000,000 pounds.

Glycerine disappearance was up over 14,000,000 pounds from the previous year which in view of possible scarcities during the early months of 1953 was significant. Glycerine imports were the highest on record last year, a factor attributed to a strong consumer demand.

Isopropyl Alcohol—The price of isopropyl alcohol was reduced from 2½c. to 3c. per gallon last week, depending upon concentration. The move came as a surprise to some trade sources, it was said, but was probably at least partially due to a cut in ethyl alcohol prices also announced last week. Demand for isopropyl alcohol was reported to be steady but there was room for improvement, it was said.

The reductions in isopropanol were as follows:—91 percent grade, 2½c. per gallon; 95 percent grade, 2¾c. and 99 percent grade, 3c. The new schedule was as follows:—91 percent isopropanol, 5c. in tanks, 48c. in drum carlots and 55c. in less than carlot. The 95 percent material was 37c. in tankcars, 50c. in drum carlots and 57c. in les than carlots while the 99 percent alcohol was 39c. in tankcars, 52c. in drum carlots and 59c. in less than carlots.

Milk Powder—Terminal markets in nonfat dry milk solids were steady to weak. Offerings were heavy and demand was limited to bare needs only. Offerings to the CCC were heavy with manufacturers reducing inventories to a lower level.

Purchases by the CCC from March 4 to 10, inclusively, totaled 16,841,012 pounds of sprayed dried powder at 16c. and 2,013,787 pounds of roller powder at 14c. Total purchases to date amounted to 474,332,517 pounds of spray process and 92,219,205 pounds of roller process. Manufacturers' stocks of dry whole milk on January 1 were 9,102,000 pounds, lowest for the date since 1946, down 38 percent from a year earlier and 27 percent from the 1948-52 average for the date. Spray-dried whole milk stocks were 9,459,000 pounds, a decline of 38 percent from a year earlier and 27 percent from the 5-year average. Roller-dried whole milk stocks at 143,000 pounds at the end of January were unchanged from those of a year earlier but down 30 percent from the 5-year average for the date. Sales of total nonfat dried milk solids for January as shown by reporting manufacturers were 82,297,000 pounds, a gain of 5 percent from the previous month and 25 percent from a year earlier. These sales were the highest for the month in 25 years of record. Sales of dry whole milk for January totaled 5,280,000 pounds, a decline of 27 percent from the preceding month and 18 percent from those of a year earlier.

Molasses—Prices for feed molasses continued unchanged at all points during the week ended March 16, 1954. The cane blackstrap price in New Orleans remained firm at 10c. per gallon, with indications of increased demand. Improvement in demand was noted at east coast points as prices remain steady. No change was reported in the west coast blackstrap market. Demand for beet molasses was generally moderate at all points, with supplies varying from adequate to limited. Citrus molasses demand was moderate to good at most Florida points.

Strong, Cobb Shifts Guthrie

Bernard Guthrie has been appointed manager of the Hawthorne, Calif., plant of Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Guthrie, prior to moving to the west coast, had been assistant superintendent of production of the Cleveland plant.

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Rutgers Pharmaceutical Parley Plans Announced

The program for the Rutgers third annual pharmaceutical conference to be held at the New Brunswick, N. J., campus of the New Jersey State University on May 12 has been announced.

The following are scheduled to speak:—Ade Schumacher, president of Liggett Drug Company, "The Economics of Drug Store Operation and Where Are We Going From Here?"; Dr. George L. Webster, University of Illinois, "The Five-Year Pharmacy Curriculum—Its Significance to the Future of Pharmacy—Its Effect on Public Health and Welfare"; Vincent A. Burgher, vice-president in charge of sales, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., "The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Stake in the Prescription Department," and Sol Herzog, visiting lecturer of pharmaceutical jurisprudence at Columbia University's College of Pharmacy, "The Advantages to the Public of Restricting the Sale of Drugs and Medicines to the Retail Drug Store Under the Supervision of Registered Pharmacists."

Robert Miller, manager of the prescription ware division of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, will use graphic aids in his lecture, "Do You Fill Prescriptions Here?" Addresses will also be given by Clement P. Becker, sales manager of the Newark, N. J., division of McKesson & Robbins Inc., chairman of the meeting, and Roy A. Bowers, dean of the College of Pharmacy at Rutgers. Robert B. Meyner, governor of New Jersey, will be the luncheon speaker. The afternoon meeting will be devoted to an open forum and question period.

CSMA Begins Gathering Data For Its New Surveys

The Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association has started its annual surveys of production of aerosols and pressurized packages, and household and industrial insecticides. The forms have been mailed to all known producing companies, and cover all production in 1953.

In the insecticide field, forms have also been mailed to cover certain historical data which may indicate some of the effect of the new postwar raw materials on the industry. As in previous surveys, the figures are sent direct to a well-known public accounting firm. The results will be made public at CSMA's fortieth midyear meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 24th.

German Science Awards to 3

The Paul Ehrlich and Emil Von Behring award, Germany's highest scientific prize, last week went to an American, an Australian and a German. Gold plaques were presented to Dr. Michael Heidelberger of Columbia University, New York; Sir Macfarlane Burnet of Melbourne, Australia, and Dr. Hans Schmidt of Marburg, Germany. Dr. Heidelberger is known for his research in the field of disease immunization and Sir Macfarlane is noted for his work on virus illnesses.

Surfactants Data Offered by Armour

Armour Chemical Division of Armour & Co., Chicago, has prepared a twenty-two-page booklet on "Ethofats," "Ethomids" and "Ethomeens," its surface active agents. The booklet describes the types, properties, selection and industrial applications of these chemicals. Actual insecticide, herbicide, wax and mineral oil emulsion formulas are given. Copies of the booklet can be obtained by writing to the company at 1355 West 31st street, Chicago 9.

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Petroleum Position Better, Secretary of Interior Says

Marked improvement in the nation's petroleum position, resulting in general loosening of controls and a sharp reduction in the staff of the Petroleum Administration for Defense, highlight the PAD section of the annual report of Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, released last week.

The report points out that 1953 was "a year of contrasts" for PAD. "It began in a time of marked materials shortages. It ended with a situation that permitted relatively rapid loosening of controls." However, providing adequate supplies of aviation gasoline remained "a pressing, immediate problem," as the year closed, the report states.

The principal difficulties encountered by the agency during the year, according to the report, were the result of the work stoppages in the steel industry, which caused materials shortages and impeded expansion of refineries, storage facilities, and pipelines to meet defense needs and slowed the drilling of new wells. "Yet these industries, aided by PAD, displayed remarkable resilience. By the end of calendar 1952 it was obvious that material supplies would be ample and supplies of petroleum and gas would meet all essential needs," it was pointed out.

Veterinary Drug Rules

—Continued from page 4

research data and other information currently available concerning it.

This requirement, as originally proposed, was one of the most controversial features of the regulations. The earlier regulations stated that no manufacturer could advertise his product until the advertising material had first been approved by the department. The censorship of advertising prior to publication has now been dropped in favor of limiting the claims for the product to those on file with the chief.

3. Where the nature of the product so requires for the protection of the public, the product shall be recommended for use only by trained personnel.

4. No change shall be made in the composition or method of preparation of the product without prior approval of the chief.

5. The licensee shall distribute the product in any state or other jurisdiction only in accordance with the requirements of such state or other jurisdiction.

The licensee shall request the handlers to whom he distributes the product to (i) keep complete records showing the name and address of each purchaser of the product and the name, serial number and quantity of the product sold to such purchaser; (ii) furnish to each veterinarian, animal owner, or other person using the product, a report form, approved by the branch, which shall contain blank spaces for stating pertinent information concerning the results obtained from use of the product, and (iii) request users of the product to complete and return the report form to an official of the department specified by the chief.

Responsibility for Consumer Reports

The earlier proposal would have imposed a responsibility on the applicant for seeing to it that the users file reports with the department.

In addition to the above numbered requirements, the regulations also contain a broad authorization permitting the chief to impose any other requirement on the licensee which he feels would be necessary to protect the livestock industry and other segments of the public. Notice of all requirements to be imposed must be furnished to the applicant as soon as it is determined that the product may be placed under a special license.

To meet a general objection which the industry has voiced against special licenses issued in the past by the Bureau of Animal Industry, a final provision of the new regulations states that special licenses shall be converted to regular licenses as soon as field data and other available information justify the change.

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Uridine-5'-Monophosphate Is Available From Pabst

Pabst Laboratories, research division of Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., has announced the availability of a rare coenzyme named uridine-5'-monophosphate. Generally known to biochemists as UMP, the coenzyme has never before been commercially available. Pabst UMP is purified by ion-exchange technics and is shown to be more than 90 percent pure by sensitive analytical methods.

UMP-containing materials have been found to accumulate in penicillin-inhibited bacteria and have been implicated in photosynthesis as well as the transfer of energy in living cells. The availability of Pabst UMP will greatly facilitate the research work in these fields and is expected to arouse considerable interest among biochemists, it was said.

Strategic Items 'Freeze'

—*Continued from page 3*

him. The policy provides also that disposal will not be made unless there is clear indication that there will be no serious adverse effect on market prices.

The public will be kept completely informed, ODM officials said, of any disposal program. When the sale of surplus material is undertaken and the quantity is substantial in relation to annual market consumption the policy provides that disposal will be made only after public announcement, it was pointed out.

The announcement of any proposed sale, to be made well in advance of disposal, will list the total quantity of material to be sold, the markets in which the material will be offered, minimum market price that will prevail at the time of sale and the maximum amounts that will be offered for sale in each calendar quarter or other specified periods.

ODM officials noted that the increase in supply of various strategic and critical materials, promoted under the defense production act, for the most part have been readily absorbed in the defense preparedness program and by industry. They said that in only a few cases has the government acquired supplies of material that are surplus to the immediate needs of both. In these cases the supplies are small in comparison to the annual consumption rate.

Coaltar Products Customs

—*Continued from page 3*

quintuplicate, two copies to be attached to the original of the certified invoice and one copy attached to each of the other copies of the certified invoice. The information must be furnished on separate sheets of paper presenting the information in the order and approximate position as set forth in a sample form included in the rules.

The information required must be given for shipments subsequent to (date to be announced) of any product covered by the regulation. However, for second and successive shipments to the same port of identical merchandise, of the same name and strength, it will only be necessary to make reference to the date of the first shipment.

Interested parties have been given thirty days to comment on the proposed regulation in writing to the Commissioner of Customs.

Trade Briefs

Vitamix Corporation, Philadelphia, has added new ampul filling and sealing rooms in order to increase production facilities.

Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, has been appointed to the subcommittee on general welfare of the Mayor's Advisory Council in New York.

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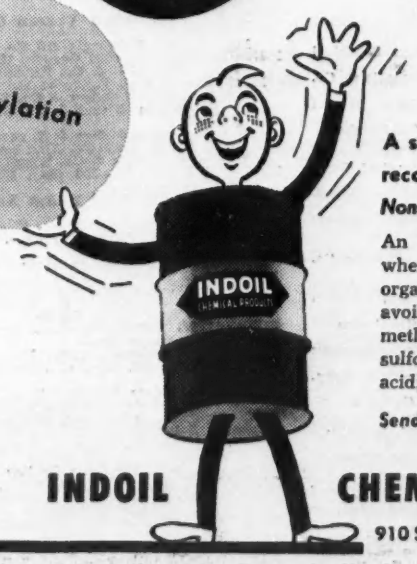

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1,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASTOR BEANS—10,132 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
650 bgs, Grace National Bank, Bahia
OIL—203 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rotterdam
200 tons, First National Minneapolis, Fortaleza
150 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Recife
122 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Lobito
CHILLIES—500 bgs, Toledano & Pinto, Kobe
150 bgs, M S Cowen, Kobe
CITRONELLA OIL—13 dms, Givaudan Corp, Puerto Barrios
CLAY, CHINA—1,108 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
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100 bgs, George Luedera & Co, Tamatave
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150 bgs, Overseas Product Co, Tamatave
50 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
350 bgs, Tamatave
100 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Tamatave
LEAF OIL—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
4 dms, Fuerst Bros, Tamatave
10 dms, Tamatave
COCHINEAL—43 bgs, Chemical Bank, Callao
CODLIVER MEAL—204 bgs, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
OIL—420 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Revkjavik
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COPAIBA OIL—1 dm, George Uhe Co, Iquitos
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FUEL OIL—165,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
69,987 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
100,689 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
376,500 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
107,604 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
118,617 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
226,705 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
115,549 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Aruba
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GINGER—113 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
113 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
56 bgs, Volkart Bros, Kingston
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750 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
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HENNA POWDER—206 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
IODINE, CRUDE—40 kgs, Rosenthal Bercow, Yokohama
IRON OXIDE—1,305 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Malaga
KARAYA GUM—676 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
67 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
184 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—300 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
60 bgs, J A Manton Co, Kingston
LEMON OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Santiago
60 hf cs, Credit Suisse, Messina
10 hlf cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Messina
25 qtr cs, Messina
10 hlf cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—17 dms, Cochin
LIME OIL—1 cs, American Lime Corp, St Lucia
LITHOPONE—200 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
LIVERMEAL—524 bgs, Buenos Aires
POWDER—20 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—1,500 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—95 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE — 1,000 bgs, Sterling Chemical Corp, Bremen
MANDARIN OIL—4 qtr cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Messina
MANGROVE EXTRACT—4,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
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MILK SUGAR—100 bgs, Rotterdam
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NIGER SEED—200 bgs, Wagner Bros, Bombay
134 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Western Food Corp, Marseille
50 dms, Moschiades Bros, Marseille
100 bbls, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Marseille
10 dms, Malaga
100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga
104 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
129 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
53 dms, C Orlando Co, Marseille
OPIUM—125 cs, Barr Shipping Co, Istanbul
ORANGE OIL—3 cs, Ungerer & Co, Dominica
PEEL—300 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cap Haitien
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180 bgs, World Commerce Corp, Bahia
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56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Bahia
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PALM OIL—406 tons, Lever Bros, Matadi
100 tons, Procter & Gamble, Matadi
PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, G Laredars & Co, Bombay
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1,500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
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500 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Gellco Inc, Bremen
250 bls, State Export Co, Bremen
1,667 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
PECTIN—15 kgs, Jafbro Corp, Copenhagen
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40 bgs, Puniab Commercial Co, Cochin
40 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
40 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
32 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Colombo
40 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Singapore
40 bgs, J Berlage, Cochin
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Alleppey
240 bgs, Cochin
240 bgs, Alleppey
RED—1,600 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Istanbul
WHITE—14 bgs, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—44 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Buenos Aires
6 dms, Lautier Fils Inc, Buenos Aires
14 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
40 dms, Pan American Corp, Buenos Aires
10 dms, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM CRUDE—204,996 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
300,439 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
287,099 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
111,606 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
PIMENTO—100 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
80 bgs, John Holt & Co, Kingston
LEAF-OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
2 dms, George Luedera & Co, Kingston
2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Kingston
2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
2 dms, W J Bush & Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Richard Read & Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Fuji Shoji Kaisha American, Yokohama
50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE—120 cont, Terra Chemicals, Inc, Bremen
PSYLLIUM SEED—190 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
HUSKS—306 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
59 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
125 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,115 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
3,871 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—144 flks, G Jimenez Corp, Vera Cruz
100 flks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
53 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
QUINCE SEED—16 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
QUINIDINE SULPHATE—3 cs, Gyma Lab, Antwerp
ROSEWOOD OIL—7 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
20 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Iquitos
SACCHARIN—5 dms, H A Gogarty, Amsterdam
SAGE LEAVES—16 bls, Herbarium Botanical Drugs & Spices, Hamburg
SALICYLIC ACID—44 dms, Kingston Chemical Co, Hamburg
SALPINIA GUM—20 bgs, Genoa
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—3 bls, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Phila National Bank, Bangkok
500 bgs, J S Chawla, Bangkok
500 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
420 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Bangkok
888 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
705 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Bangkok
SESAME OIL—100 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
SEED—200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Puerto Barrios
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Puerto Barrios
100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Puerto Barrios
688 bgs, A Sahadi, Cutuco
150 bgs, R J Spitz, Corinto
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
300 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Corinto
317 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
SHARKLIVER OIL—25 dms, Collett Week Nibecker, Keelung
SHELLAC—27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—5 dms, G A Abood Co, Rotterdam
STARCH—100 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
SULFANILAMIDE—2 cks, P Bauer Co, Copenhagen
TAPIOCA—1,179 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
FLOUR—250 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bangkok
350 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
VANILLA BEANS—26 cs, L A Champon & Co, Antalaha
86 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
15 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Tamatave
87 cs, J Manheimer, Antalaha
21 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antalaha
64 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Antalaha
WATTLE BARK—1,638 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—667 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASES—49 dms, Lanaetex Products, Antwerp
7 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
51 dms, Genoa
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Havre

Baltimore

CELERY SEED—170 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Bombay
NIGER SEED—200 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Bombay
PEATMOSS—850 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam

Boston

SEEDLAC—250 bgs, First National Boston, Bangkok

Los Angeles

ARABIC GUM—283 bgs, Rotterdam
BONEMEAL—2,270 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Alexandria
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Richard J Spitz Inc, Rotterdam
300 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Rotterdam
CASSIA—60 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Rotterdam
EARTH COLOR—2,285 bgs, F D Davis, Rotterdam
3,120 bgs, F D Davis, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Universal Foreign Service, Yokohama
LOCUST BEAN GUM—110 bgs, Genoa
PAPRIKA—25 bgs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Rotterdam
250 bgs, William Martin Co, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—1,201 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
250 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
500 bls, International Promoter, Bremen
1,150 bls, The John Schumacher Co, Bremen
3,000 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
500 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
573 bls, Bremen
500 bls, Lastreto Philipps Commercial Co, Rotterdam
300 bls, W R Grace, Bremen
1,000 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Hamburg
250 bls, The Nurseryman's Exchange, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Alleppey
16 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—224 bgs, C F Ten Eyck & Co, Hamburg
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Rotterdam
SESAME SEED—540 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
200 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
300 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
150 bgs, Richard J Spitz Inc, Corinto

Norfolk

POTATO STARCH—321 bgs, Oskar Eismann, Rotterdam
STARCH—400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—20 cks, C Gitlan, Antwerp
BEET PULP—4,400 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, Wagner Corp, Rotterdam
BONEMEAL—609 tons, Credit Suisse, Rosario
CRESYLIC ACID—225 dms, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—155 cs, Sfax
EARTH COLOR—225 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—105 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,197 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
FUEL OIL—77,872 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Curacao
GYPSUM—6,074 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LICORICE ROOT—5,908 bls, MacAndrews & Forbes, Antwerp
8,900 bls, MacAndrews & Forbes, Izmir
MAGNESITE—1,814 tons, Split
MUSTARD SEED—1,234 bgs, R T French, Copenhagen
PEATMOSS—1,380 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
300 bls, Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
2,400 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—365,288 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
117,194 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
199,152 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
399,704 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
171,287 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
96,099 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
111,009 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
195,308 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
252,059 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
115,773 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Quaker Products, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—511 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
SODIUM NITRATE—2,500 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
THYME LEAVES—74 bls, Wm E Martin, Marseilles
VANILLA BEANS—16 cs, Zink & Trieste, Hamburg

San Francisco

BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, C M C Chemicals, London
COPPERAS—262 bgs, L H Butcher Co, Rotterdam
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Surigao
500 tons, American Trust Co, Stain
500 tons, American Trust Co, Manila
500 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1,000 bgs, Second National Houston, Antwerp
GLUE—20 bgs, London
NUTMEG—54 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Martinelli Olive Oil Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—250 bls, Grace & Co, Bremen
1,700 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—19,469 tons, Tide Water Assoc Oil Co, Mena Abdulla
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—144 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
245 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, Corinto
50 bgs, Grace & Co, Corinto
UREA—1,432 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp

MCA Unit to Participate In N.Y. Safety Convention

Members of the general safety committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association will participate in the twenty-fourth annual safety convention and exposition of the Greater New York Safety Council at the Statler hotel, New York, April 5 through 9.

J. T. Morris, of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, will be chairman of the session on April 7. S. M. MacCutcheon, of Dow Chemical Company, will speak on "Accident Trends in the Chemical Industry," and R. H. Albisser, of Merck & Co., will talk on "Building Safety Into Chemical Operations." This will be followed by a panel discussion on safety measures in which the following will take part:—Dr. A. G. Cranch, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation; N. C. White, Shell Chemical Corporation; S. F. Spence, American Cyanamid Company; Allen Cobb, Eastman Kodak Company, and G. G. Fleming, Celanese Corporation of America.

Bids Wanted

Acetone, 122,574 lbs. in 350-lb. dms., inv. 142B, Mar. 26, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Chromic acid, 27,000 lbs., tech. gr., Norfolk, Pensacola, inv. 1-1940, Mar. 31, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Diammonium phosphate, 250,000 lbs., tech. gr., granular form, white powder, Boston, Norfolk, Oakland, inv. 1-1932, Mar. 25, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Insecticide, 3,096 DDT aerosol bombs, inv. DA-34446, Mar. 23, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.

Monoethanolamine, (ethanolamine) 182,320 lbs. in 55-gal. dms., inv. 139B, Mar. 25, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, N. Y., N. Y.

Methyl alcohol, 119,988 gals., grade A, inv. 14-604.54-572 B, Mar. 25, Topeka AF Depot, Topeka, Kans.

Naphthalene, class B, (flakes), 530,000 lbs. in 200-lb. dms., inv. 140B, Mar. 25, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Paint, 19,935 gals. various types, inv. JJ-546028, April 2, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila., Pa.; 1,619 gals. enamel, interior, gloss, 120 gals. enamel, gloss, synthetic, exterior and interior surfaces, Newark, inv. NY-3D-54218, Mar. 23, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, Region 2, P. O. B. 39, Canal St. Station, N. Y. 13, N. Y.

Sodium hydroxide, 40,000 lbs., tech., flake form, inv. 93-WB, Apr. 22, U. S. Weather Bureau, Commerce Dept., Washington 25, D. C., att.: Chief, Procurement & Supply Section.

Trichlorethylene, 7,650 gals. cleaning materials, solvent cleaners, tech. gr., inv. 1-1918B, Mar. 25, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Trisodium phosphate, tech., 3,500,000 lbs. in 100-lb. dms., 100,000 lbs. same, inv. 141B, Mar. 25, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, N. Y., N. Y.

Enzymes Added by Mann

Five new pure crystalline enzymes — arginase, ficin, beta-glucuronidase, tyrosinase and uricase—have been added by Mann Research Laboratories, Inc., to its stock of forty pure crystalline enzymes. Prices and information will be sent on request to Mann at 136 Liberty street, New York 6.

Chemurgic Conference

—*Continued from page 7*

Frank Atchley, of the Grocery Manufacturers of America; H. K. Luttringer, of New Holland Machine Company, New Holland, Pa.; C. S. Preston, of Fleishman, Hillard & Associates, and Ron Kennedy, executive vice-president of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange. At an evening session L. F. Livingston, extension division manager of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will be the speaker.

Breakfast for Key Groups

The program on April 6 will open with a breakfast for the group leaders, the executive committee and the policy committee. This will be followed by the presentation of three papers. They will be:—"The Consumer and the Surplus," by Roy Battles, assistant to the master of the National Grange; "The Surplus and World Trade," by John H. Davis, assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and "The Farmer and the Surplus," by Hassil E. Schenck, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau. A luncheon meeting will be addressed by an Eisenhower administration spokesman whose topic will be:—"How the Government Farm Plan Meets the Challenge of Surpluses."

During the afternoon the following papers will be presented:—"Profitable Waste Utilization," by Dr. K. Starr Chester, of the council's research committee and Battelle Memorial Institute; "Bagasse a Chemurgic Source of Industrial Material," by W. J. Amoss, executive vice-president of Valite Corporation, New Orleans, La.; "Chemurgy Upgrades Fats and Sugars," by J. Peter Kass, Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., and "How Agricultural Research Meets the Challenge of Surpluses," by Dr. G. E. Hilbert, Department of Agriculture.

At a banquet April 6 Mr. McKnight will speak on "Progress of Chemurgy at This Meeting." The final day will be given over to tours of various companies around Memphis.

Additives Measure Introduced by O'Hara

—Continued from page 3

introduces a new section into the law, section 409, setting out what shall constitute "unsafe chemical additives."

This new section prohibits the use of any new chemical additive in food unless the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare issues a regulation announcing that the new chemical additive is not a poisonous or deleterious substance for its intended use. The burden of proving that the chemical additive is safe is placed upon industry.

Any person seeking to have a chemical additive established as a non-poisonous or non-deleterious substance must file an application with the secretary containing data showing:—

Data Required in Application

(A) The name, chemical identity and composition of the new chemical additive.

(B) The proposed use of a new chemical additive together with functional use information.

(C) A full description of the methods used in, and the facilities and controls used for, the production of the new chemical additive.

(D) A description of the methods for quantitative determination of the new chemical additive, and its reduction products, in or on food.

(E) All directions, recommendations and suggestions proposed for the use of the new chemical additive, including specimens of its proposed labeling.

(F) Full reports of investigations made with respect to the toxicity or other potentiality for harm of the new chemical additive.

(G) A proposed regulation announcing that the new chemical additive is not a poisonous or deleterious substance for its intended use.

(H) Reasonable grounds in support of the application.

Time Allowed for Rule Issuance

The bill gives the secretary 120 days to issue a regulation announcing that the new chemical additive is not poisonous or deleterious, or notify the applicant that no such regulation will be issued. Within that 120 days either the applicant or the secretary may refer the matter to an advisory committee of experts which is given ninety days to review the data and make recommendations to the secretary. The secretary then has thirty days to review these recommendations and issue a regulation announcing whether the additive is poisonous or not.

The main point at issue between the government, the chemical producers and the industrial users revolves around the enforcement procedures. Some of the chemical interests believe that after the necessary scientific data supporting the safety of a new chemical additive has been filed, the right to use the chemical additive should be automatic after a specific time period unless the government obtains an injunction in the courts.

The government and some of the food industry representatives are opposed to this procedure because it places the burden of proof on the government of showing that the chemical additive is unsafe. They feel that the procedure of the new drugs law of prohibiting its use until its safety has been established should be followed. This places the burden of proof on the applicant. This is the approach taken in the O'Hara bill.

Eli Lilly Advances Two

Recently announced personnel changes in the medical division of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., include the promotions of Dr. D. C. Hines to director of the division and Dr. Carroll E. Roach to head of the medical department. As division director Dr. Hines succeeds Dr. F. B. Peck, sr., who was recently named to a new post as director of medical research cooperation, while Dr. Roach is Dr. Hines's successor as head of the medical department.

Fallek to Move April 1

Fallek Products Company on April 1 will move its offices to the twenty-first floor of its current building, 165 Broadway, New York. The phone number (BArclay 7-7939) remains unchanged.

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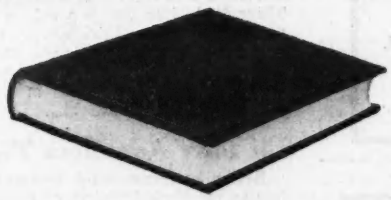

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

There continued to be little noteworthy activity in the botanical drugs market. Much of the seasonal demand for such items as white pine, wild cherry and cocillana barks has begun to fall off with the approach of Spring. Of the items in short supply, there appeared to be no substantial change. The continuance of the strike inspired tie-up of various parts of the metropolitan waterfront was credited with having an increasingly deleterious effect upon cargo handling here. With cargoes being diverted to other ports on the Atlantic seaboard, spot prices have already begun to climb as a result of increased handling costs. There has not been too much affect upon imported botanicals as far as could be determined but a continuance and possible worsening of the current port situation was feared here.

A direct result of the dock trouble to date has been the advance in spot prices on several spices. While not many items have been affected directly, an indirect result has been the firming of prices for material on hand.

Dutch caraway seed advanced 1 cent per pound last week. The firm position of this item reflected not only the current dock situation but also, and equally important, the fact that supplies coming out of Holland have been less than normal as a result of the small crop carryover from last year. Moroccan fenugreek was up, seed advancing ¾ cent per pound for the second consecutive week. African ginger was 1 cent higher while West Indian nutmeg increased ½ cent per pound. Supplies of East Indian nutmeg were expected to continue tight, it was said. Black pepper, advanced 2 cents, on spot, for Malabar quality, while Japanese hontakas and birdseyes went up 1 cent and 2 cents per pound, respectively. The scarcity of Jamaican and Mexican pimento forced the market higher again last week. New crop material was not expected until July/August this year. Jamaican pimento advanced 5 cents, on spot, and Mexican, 4 cents. Poppy seed was higher with Dutch and Turkish qualities up ½ cent and Polish, ¼ cent per pound.

On the decline were noted Ceylon cinnamon No. 2, which was off ½ cent. Madagascar and Zanzibar clove were reduced 1 cent and 2 cents, respectively. Green cardamom, both Alleppey and Ceylon qualities, were 15 cents lower. Red, gondar and Turkish pepper were reduced 1 cent while Nicaraguan, hulled and Salvadoran, natural sesame seed, were both reduced 2 cents.

Barks

White Pine—Demand for this bark was reportedly falling off as a result of the usual seasonal decline in cough remedies. Supplies were ample and prices were unchanged.

Witch Hazel—Demand was routine with supplies reported to be ample for current needs and expected to continue.

Beans

Vanilla—Prices held quite firm on spot. Offerings from origin were reportedly at higher levels but dealers here were holding back to a greater degree on increasing their prices to a level compatible with higher source quotations. Consumer resistance to the steady rise in vanilla bean prices has become more intensified but it was considered virtually impossible that prices would take any downward trend in the immediate future in view of the world wide shortage of vanilla beans. With the approach of warm weather, ice cream production will increase with a corresponding increase in the consumption of vanilla concentrates, it was noted.

Exportation of Reunion vanilla in 1953 totaled 36,964 kilos. Of the aggregate, 21,157 kilos went to the United States, 15,554 kilos to Great Britain and 20,253 to France.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended March 12

New York

Black pepper (14 lots), 832 bags: moldy and insect bored berries.
Cassia (46 lots), 4,152 bags: filthy.
Mace, 14 cases: insects.
Marjoram leaves (2 lots), 34 bales: filthy.
Nutmegs (4 lots), 603 bags: moldy and wormy.

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 6c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, ¾c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb.
Nutmeg, West Indian, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 2c. per lb.
Red, Japanese, hontakas, 1c. per lb.
birdseyes, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaican, 5c. per lb.
Mexican, 4c. per lb.
Poppy, seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cardamom, green, Alleppey, 15c. per lb.
Ceylon, 15c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb.
shortstick, cracked, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, #2, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madgascar, 1c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, red, gondar, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, 2c. per lb.
Salvadoran, natural, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 20, 1953
116.60	116.57	114.89	107.48

(For Current Prices see page 5)

Gums

Arabic—Demand for gum arabic was reportedly showing improvement. Prices were firm and the market was expected to display a greater degree of strength than heretofore.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—There was no notable change in this commodity. Supplies were ample for consumer needs and expected to continue.

Roots

Sarsaparilla—Trading activity continued quite limited due to the shortage of the root. Prices were unchanged.

Seeds

Caraway—Spot prices advanced 1c. per pound on caraway seed last week. The increase was attributed primarily to effects of the current dock strike in this port. As a result, cargoes are being diverted to other Atlantic coast ports and merchandise shipped via trucks or rail to New York. A continuance of present conditions could be expected to see possibly even higher prices on caraway. This commodity was quite firm in price even prior to the port tie-up, it was noted. Supplies in Holland have been not as large as last year due to the smaller carryover. The price outlook for the immediate future was for continued firmness. Prices currently ranged from 18c. to 19c., on spot.

Cardamom—Prices on green grades of cardamom seed were reduced last week. The amount of advance for decorticated, Guatemalan quality was 6c. per pound. Green Alleppey and Ceylon grades declined 15c. per pound, respectively. Other grades were unchanged.

Fenugreek—Prices advanced ¾c. per pound, on spot, last week. The increase was the second advance in as many weeks and was thought to be a result of the dock strike. The current price was 7½c. per pound.

Poppy — Dutch and Turkish quality seeds advanced ½c. per pound last week. Polish seed was up ¼c. The current price on the Polish seed was 18½c. to 19c. per pound while Dutch quality was 20c. to 20½c. and Turkish, 17c. to 17½c.

Sesame — Nicaragua, hulled sesame seeds declined 2c. last week. Natural Salvadoran seed was also off 2c., on spot. The former was priced at 32c. to 33c. while the latter was priced at 19c.

Spices

Cassia—Spot prices on Batavia cuttings and shortstick cracked qualities were off ½c. last week. Other grades held unchanged. The current price on Batavia cuttings was 15c. and shortstick, cracked was priced at 16c.

Cinnamon — Ceylon No. 2 grade declined ½c. to 40c., on spot. Demand was generally routine.

Clove—Spot prices declined with Madagascar clove off 1c. and Zanzibar quality

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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CONTENTS

Preface
Introduction
1. How Did Life Originate
2. The Smallest Particles of Matter
3. How Molecules Make Masses
4. The Importance of "Impurities" and Trace Substances
5. What Are Living Units?
6. Catalysis: The Guide of Life
7. Immunology and Self-Saving Catalysts
8. Genetics: The Heritable Transmission of Catalysts
9. The Catalyst Entelechy in Differentiation and Morphogenesis
10. Some Catalytic Aspects of Disease and Drugs
11. Catalysis As the Efficient Cause of Evolution
12. Philosophy, the Guide of Mental Life
Author's Note
Author Index
Subject Index

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% Concentration Figure 1

% Concentration Figure 2

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down 2c. Current prices were 59c. on the former grade and 71c. on the latter.

Ginger — African ginger advanced 1c. on spot and was quoted at 27c. Other qualities continued unchanged.

Nutmeg—West Indian mace advanced ½c. on spot and was quoted at 28½c. to 29c. East Indian continued very tight and arrivals were reported being distributed as they land.

Pepper — The market had a difficult week. The threat of a complete port tie-up as a result of the dock strike has affected spot values here. Shipments are being diverted to other ports and shipped overland to New York. Spot prices had advanced 2c. on Malabar black pepper by late in the week and were quoted at 92-94c. The actual advance was limited by the fact that the interest to date has been mainly of a jobbing nature. Should the strike cause a complete shutdown, it is very likely that there will be a more substantial mark-up in values. The main reason the market has failed to show its usual sensitiveness is the size of the imports during January and February, some sources averred.

While the quantities imported have not been much above consumption needs, they have been ample to meet normal requirements. Gradually, we are running out of the best season and this too, may be a factor in limiting the volume of demand. The Indian market drifted downward slightly but firmed again as soon as buying from New York picked up. Here too, the total movement was confined to a very few cents down and a very few cents back up. It still appears that there is too much pepper to permit any determined bullish movement, yet at the same time, India is getting enough demand to maintain its levels, it was said.

Japanese hontakas and birdseyes advanced 1c. and 2c., on spot, respectively, and were quoted at 38c. and 57c. Red gondar and Turkish pepper declined 1c. per pound and were quoted at 25c. to 26c. and 24c. to 25c., in that order. White pepper held unchanged at $1, on spot.

Pimento—Jamaican pimento was up 5c. last week while Mexican advanced 4c. per pound. The former was quoted at 65c. and the latter, at 57c.

N.E. Chemical Club to Meet

The Chemical Club of New England will hold its eighth annual dinner March 25 at the Somerset hotel, Boston It is anticipated that attendance will reach 450 members and guests. The next event of the club year will be its annual business meeting April 26 in Boston.

Indian Rape, Mustard Seed Acreage Is Seen Unchanged

India's 1953-54 rape and mustard seed acreage, as of the first official estimate, was approximately the same as the adjusted first estimate for 1952-53, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Past experience has shown that the area reported at the first estimate stage—2,140,000 acres for 1953-54—forms roughly 40 percent of the final acreage. The adjusted first estimate for 1952-53 was reported at 2,130,000 acres.

Increases in the area planted to rape and mustard occurred mainly in Punjab, West Bengal, Bombay and Assam and were due to favorable weather at sowing time. These increases, however, were nearly offset by acreage reductions in Uttar Pradesh, P E P S U (Patiala and East Punjab States Union), and Rajasthan. As of mid-December, 1953, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business in essential oils and in aromatic chemicals was felt to be quite satisfactory to most observers. The volume of orders has shown a gradual upturn in the current quarter, and the price position of a great many items was felt to be more satisfactory than in the previous quarter. Certain essential oils that have advanced sharply have added a brisk tone to the market, as they have brought about more activity in replacement buying. The week's price advances were offset by a drop in Spanish neroli oil, and the index fell off 0.06 point to stand at 147.63.

USP clove oil was lowered, indicating that the current downswing had not yet reached its lowest point. Celery seed oil declined on spot, as did Bourbon ylang ylang oil. A reduction in lemongrass oil from one supplier marked the first drop in price for this material in the past weeks, during which prices at the source and on spot have risen sharply. The reduction, however, indicated no overall downward trend, as the replacement price is still too high to permit substantial lowering.

Sweet birch oil of Southern origin moved up in price in response to a seasonal decline in yield. Another thirty days will be required before the sap begins running in the trees and the production mounts. An exceptionally strong tone was observed in wormseed oil, which firmed on spot. Supplies are reported light and closely held in the country. Ocotea cymbarum rose on spot, in keeping with the substantial jump in replacement costs. This material, in addition, has become quite scarce, and offerings from South America were reported scanty.

The artificial sassafras oil shortage was not expected to ease until the next crop, and in the intervening months, higher prices were expected. Sassafrasy and white camphor oils were firmer as a result. Patchouli oil advanced in response to the raising of replacement costs that took place some time ago, but was not immediately reflected on the spot market. Ginger oil was quite firm, and was moved up from several sources, while the current low-of-the-range price was not expected to be held beyond the week.

Price increases at the source over the last fortnight, as revealed by cables received in that period, were noted for coriander, ocotea cymbarum and pimento leaf oils. Reductions over the same period affected Formosan and Ceylon citronella, clove leaf, Italian lemon and East Indian lemongrass oils.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, ocotea cymbarum, 11c. per lb.
Palmarosa, 50c. per lb.
Patchouli, 50c. per lb.
Sweet birch, Southern, 50c. per lb.
Wormseed, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, celery seed, 50c. per lb.
Clove, USP, 5c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 10c. per lb.
Neroli, Spanish, petale, $3.50 per lb.
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, $1 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1940 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 20, 1953
147.63	147.69	145.77	160.07

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Camphor—This material, and related items, remained one of the firmest in the market, and showed evidence of moving upward in price over the weeks ahead. Upward revisions in prices have been made by most suppliers over the past several weeks, affecting both edges of the price range. The higher cost of the raw material was held responsible for this item advance.

Cardamom—The strong upward movement in prices for this oil continued over the past week as quotations from several sources were increased. By the end of the week, a low-of-the-range quotation of $41 per pound was maintained, but this price was expected to be advanced shortly in keeping with the higher cost of the raw material. Quotations ranged upward to $2 per pound. Nominal prices only were offered from some sources.

Cedarwood—Replacement material has been quite scarce, due largely to adverse weather that has delayed distillation in the producing country and to production commitments made by one of the larger suppliers. Prices ranged upward from 60c. per pound, and were reported to be quite firm.

Celery Seed—Prices from one source eased over the past week, bringing the low-of-the-range price for this oil down to $15 per pound, a drop of 50c. from the earlier minimum. Most other suppliers, however, made no immediate price adjustment.

Clove—A further drop was effected on spot prices of bud oil. The latest reduction brought the low-of-the-range quotation down to $4, for material for immediate shipment.

Ginger—Sharp advances in spot prices were made by several suppliers of the following the recent increase in the cost of the root. At least one source maintained a price of $11 per pound, but stated that it could hold its price at this level for only another week at the longest, unless a reduction was effected in the price of the root. Most other dealers found their stocks of oil distilled from the lower cost material had been exhausted.

Lemon—A good demand was noted for this material throughout the week and the market was not supplied in excess. For some time, dealers have not been pressed to find new consumers, and in some instances have supplied only their established customers. Prices for California oil ranged from $7.10 per pound to $7.50, depending upon supplier. Italian oil prices continued to show a firmer tone, after easing slightly for a short period. Prices for Italian material ranged from $7. With consumption due to increase gradually over the coming weeks, due to seasonal demands, any price changes were expected to be in an upward direction.

Lemongrass—The first break in the recent upward movement in this material was encountered during the past week, when one source offered a spot quotation of $1.40 per pound. This price was off 10c. from an earlier low-of-the-range, but did not represent a substantially declining market, as replacement continued with only the smallest degree of easing. Prices on spot ranged upward to $2, and over the past week, the majority of sources made no price changes.

Lime—Inquiry was reported as quite active over the past week, with some consumers seen to be stepping up their requirements. The market was quite well supplied, however, and no shortage of material was expected to develop. Prices remained steady within former ranges.

Neroli—Spanish material was lowered $3.50 per pound from one source, putting the price for this type of the oil down to $35 per pound. French material was unchanged and ranged from $165 per pound.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Most supplies of low cost material on the market have been exhausted and upward revisions have been made by almost all suppliers. A quotation of 85c. per pound was the market's lowest over the past week, this figure showing a jump of 11c. over the previous low.

Orange—Prices remained on an even keel for both California and Florida material. California oil ranged from 70c. to $1.25 per pound, quotations depending upon brand and supplier. Prices for Florida oil extended upward from 64c. Most dealers felt that demand was unusually slow for the season, but several noted at least a slight pickup and stated that the situation would be considerably more active in the next thirty days. Imported orange oils were available on the market from Italy and the West Indies, but the prices of these materials kept them from being competitive with domestic material.

Palmarosa—Prices on spot took an upward turn over the past week. The low-of-the-range went to $5.50 per pound, up 50c. from its previous level. The increase was said to result from a sligthly stronger tone at the source. Not all dealers have recently been selling close to the lower edge of quotations, and from these sources no changes were as yet effected.

Patchouli—The expected increase in the spot market was seen during the past week, when the low-of-the-range price moved up 50c. to stand at $8. Rising replacement costs have made the firmness necessary, and the situation had been foreseen in the trade for some time. Spot prices for some weeks had remained below replacement costs, but a tightening of supplies on the market has brought the present more realistic price movements.

Peppermint—Prices remained steady, after increasing over the previous week. This market was expected to remain quite firm over the coming weeks, as demand has been active and high test material in fairly short supply on the market. Consumption was seen to be edging for-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ward and was expected to continue to do so over the weeks immediately ahead. Natural oil commanded prices of at least $5.75 per pound and up.

Petitgrain—A sharp upturn in prices brought the low-of-the-range for South American material up to $3 per pound, the highest spot it has reached during the year. The substantial increase in replacement prices that has developed over the past weeks has been responsible for the upward spiral in this material. The outlook was reported in the trade as indicating a continuing firm situation.

Rosemary—Prices for USP material of Spanish origin ranged upward from 80c. per pound, while technical grade material was quoted from 60c. The market was adequately supplied with this oil, it was stated, and demand has remained on the quiet side.

Sage—Prices for Dalmatian material ranged from $6.25 per pound. No change in the replacement situation was noted over the past week, and the market appeared adequately supplied. Spanish oil was available from 90c.

Sassafras—Artificial material was quite scarce and prices showed a strong upward trend. Most dealers have recently revised their quotations and some sources were offering only nominal prices.

Sweet Birch—Southern oil firmed in price, going to a minimum of $2.50 per pound, up 50c. The seasonal drop in yield was cited as the cause of the firmer prices, as the sap will not be running in the trees for another thirty days. Northern material prices were not changed.

Wormseed—Prices continued to firm, moving up 50c. per pound over the past week to stand at a low-of-the-range of $6.25. The exceptionally strong tone was the result of a good demand, both for domestic and for foreign use, combined with a generally restricted supply. Holders in the country were no longer faced with abundant stocks. In addition, the planting of this year's crop is expected to be slightly less than last year's, according to a source in the growing area. However, no matter what the acreage planted, it was pointed out that the weather during the summer would remain the most important factor in deciding the yield.

Ylang Ylang—Bouron oil was lowered by $1 per pound from one source, bringing this quotation down to $17. The drop followed by two weeks an earlier cut in price from the same source. Extra grade material was not reduced over the past week, and was offered from $28 per pound and up, this material covering a fairly wide range. Inquiry in ylang ylang oil was described as fairly weak.

Aromatic Chemicals

Isobornyl Acetate—Prices ranged upward from 62c. per pound, in purchases of quantity lots. Production of this aromatic has been sufficient to supply the market's needs, it was stated, and no difficulties were encountered in obtaining material. Price schedules were described as steady, and no changes were expected in the coming weeks by the makers.

Rhodinol—Recent strength in the geranium oil market has added a note of firmness to this material. The makers pointed out that although each fluctuation in prices of the raw material could not be reflected in the price of the derivative, any strong trend would be seen to affect prices.

Safrol—Further increases in the price of artificial sassafras oil and in ocotea cymbarum oil have helped to strengthen the tone in this aromatic. Recent price advances have been firmly held, and any changes in the next week were expected to be upward.

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Breon Advances Turner

Appointment of Clyde Turner as a division sales manager for George A. Breon & Co., New York, has been announced. Mr. Turner will supervise sales operations in Ohio and Michigan, under the direction of Robert S. Bunning, regional manager in the midwest. He has been associated with Breon since 1951, having started as a sales representative in West Virginia.

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Analytical Chemistry Award Going to Smith of U. of Ill.

Dr. G. Frederick Smith, professor of chemistry at the University of Illinois and president of the G. Frederick Smith Chemical Company, Columbus, Ohio, will receive the $1,000 Fisher Award in analytical chemistry in Kansas City, Mo., March 27, it has been announced by the American Chemical Society, which administers the award.

The presentation will take place at a general meeting in the Municipal Auditorium during the society's 125th national meeting. Dr. Smith, who has been on the Illinois faculty for thirty-three years, has made important contributions to the dairy manufacturing industries as well as to analytical chemistry. Dr. Smith, who is chairman of the society's division of analytical chemistry, will be further recognized by that division at the national meeting March 31, when a program will be held in his honor under the chairmanship of Prof. Harvey Diehl, of Iowa State College. Prof. G. L. Clark, head of the analytical chemistry department at the University of Illinois; Prof. Hobart H. Willard, of the University of Michigan, a previous winner of the award, and Prof. C. A. Goetz, head of the department of chemistry at the Iowa State College, will speak.

Noville Names Mgr. of New Office

Noville Essential Oil Company, North Bergen, N. J., has appointed Herbert D. Thornley manager of its newly-opened office in Chicago. Mr. Thornley will serve Noville customers throughout the midwest. The address of the new office is 1737 Howard street, Chicago 26, and the telephone number is AMbassador 2-1319.

Harshaw Chemical Issues Catalog

Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a catalog of its chemicals and chemical laboratory apparatus. Copies may be obtained by writing the company at 1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland.

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Color Stability — 350°F, 80 mins.	O.K.	O.K.	Darkens	Darkens
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Freeze-thaw Stability				
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RESULTS OF INDEPENDENT TESTING

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Protective Coatings Materials

Natural resins were firm last week, with some higher prices as a result of heavy foreign competition coupled with closely balanced stocks in some areas. Soybean protein was in a state of flux comparable to the bean market upon which its prices depend. Argentine casein was slightly easier, as consumers held back awaiting possible future reductions.

Trading in prime pigments was more active during the week, with demand having picked up from February's lower levels. White leads sold well to the paint trade, and larger quantities of zinc pigments moved to customers. Cadmium reds experienced good demand, with stocks not too plentiful as a result of the selenium shortage. It was felt by some producers that selenium metal might increase in price in the near future.

Alkyd resins were sold on a hand to mouth basis last week, with large quantity buying practically non-existent. It was felt that trade would improve as the spring progressed. Polyvinyl acetate emulsion enjoyed strong demand, with some makers in a soldup position and operating at capacity. Polystyrene resins for latex paints also moved well, with inquiry having picked up over the past few weeks. Industrial sales of most resins were said to be slightly behind last year's levels.

Most sources gave optimistic reports about plasticizers. Demand for dioctyl phthalate was particularly strong, with prices subjected to competition as the number of manufacturers of this product increased. Interest in cellulose acetate-butyrate continued to broaden. A good volume of business was done in dibutyl phthalate. Fillers and inerts underwent no price revisions last week. Business continued good in some items, while others were relatively quiet.

Prime Pigments

Acetylene Black—Business was steady, following patterns developed over the last several years. Large volume demand from the dry battery industry was well sustained. Sizable orders for use in conductive rubber were also placed. It was expected that business this year would be very near to last year's output. Prices were steady and unchanged, with plenty of material available for prompt shipment.

Cadmium Colors—The future price status of CP cadmium colors was still in doubt last week, due to recent decreases in the price of cadmium metal. It was generally felt, however, that prices would not change in view of present market conditions. Cadmium lithopone colors not containing selenium were steady at prices recently adjusted in accord with the decrease in cadmium metal. Red cadmium lithopones were in strong demand last week, with interest partly stimulated by scarcity of supplies, and partly by consumer needs for the spring paint season. Material continued scarce owing to the shortage of selenium. It was felt by some that selenium would become even more scarce in the near future, with possible corresponding advances in the red pigments.

Earth Colors—Price structure was unaltered last week, but most listings were considered firm as buyers placed an increasing number or orders for prompt shipment. It was said that many large orders for future delivery were also being placed. Stocks were plentiful at all points, with little or no fear of shortages on the part of producers.

Iron Blues—Demand was spotty in some areas, but was said to have increased substantially during the first quarter. Inquiry was expected to continue on the upswing until the middle of summer. Reserves were sufficient to fill all customer requirements.

Lead Pigments—This market currently enjoyed a strengthened position owing to recent increases in the price of metal. Monosilieate, oxides, litharge, and orange mineral were judged firm at recent advances. The position of white leads was judged particularly strong as a result of increased demand from consumers preparing for paint season sales. Supplies of all pigments were ample to meet current needs.

Lithopone—Because of the recent withdrawal of a major producer from the market, remaining producers could not determine whether business was better, or whether they were just feeling the effects of transferred accounts. There was a general feeling, however, that business might be off, as titanium dioxide makers weened away buyers from the lithopone market in growing numbers. Prices were steady and without change. Stocks were readily obtainable.

Titanium Dioxide—Presently adequate supplies were expected to become even more sizable due to the recent announcement of one producer that huge new facilities were currently being constructed for manufacture of titanium pigments. The current trade situation looked good to the majority of producers, who pointed out that demand had been on the steady increase since January. Prices were held without revisions last week.

Zinc Pigments—Market was steadier with the increase in metal. Zinc oxide continued unchanged, with firmer prices. Dust held at recent increases. Stocks were judged more than adequate for present demand. Buying interest was stronger than in previous weeks.

Price Trends

Advanced

Gum, copal, Congo, No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Manila, C, 3c. per lb.
Soybean protein, chemically, isolated, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 20, 1953
93.68	93.58	93.62	88.43

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Business was not up to last year's levels. However, it was noted that demand from the paint trade had picked up to some extent during the first half of March. Industrial inquiry was also lower than last year, but it was felt that as the spring progressed, demand from that quarter would also pick up. Consumers preferred to work from low inventories for the most part, making purchases in small quantities for immediate needs. Prices were stable.

Ethyl Cellulose—One source reported material in a soldup position. Facilities were said to be working at capacity in order to furnish enough material. The government continued to take the major share of output for military purposes. Prices were without change.

Maleics—Industrial demand for use in bonding and in baked-on finishes was running below that of last year. Sales were classified as fair to average. Purchases were made on a hand to mouth basis in many instances. Stocks were plentiful.

Polyvinyl Acetate—It was indicated that factories were operating at near-capacity levels in order to satisfy strong demand from the paint trade and industrial sources. One observer reported that its sales of polyvinyl acetate emulsion were running 10 percent ahead of last year's pace. Prices were well held.

Polystyrenes—Material for latex paints was said to be moving very well last week. Output was near capacity. It was pointed out that interest from the paint trade and from indusrial users has been increasing steadily for several weeks.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Prices remained unchanged last week. The tone of the market was given a firm classification, as many producers reported a highly satisfactory volume of business. Supplies and production amply covered orders.

Dioctyl Phthalate—The market situation appeared very good to most suppliers, who indicated that sales for the month so far were running ahead of expectations. One source pointed out that the fact that some 18 producers were now making dioctyl phthalate, with more manufacturers coming into the market all the time. It was felt that this situation discounted rumors that business was deteriorating; otherwise, there would not be a continually increasing number of producers coming on the scene. It was pointed out that the growing ranks of manufacturers caused DOP prices to undergo rather heavy competition, and it was expected that listings would continue to be under fire from all sides as the market became more competitive.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—European demand remained strong for Congo gums, resulting in a fractional increase for No. 3. Current price for small quantities on spot in this

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

country was 15½c. to 16½c. per pound. Although Japanese buying was said to have abated somewhat, scarcity of stocks at sources of supply caused a 3c. per pound increase for Manila C gum. Current spot price here was 38c. to 40c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Dammar Gum—The market continued firm last week, with quotations unchanged. Japanese demand was said to have decreased owing to high prices at production points. Supplies were described as not too heavy in any particular area, with certain grades on the verge of becoming scarce. This situation reportedly applied to spot stocks in this country, as well as abroad.

Shellac—Nearby positions were relatively steady. However, material for future shipment was thought weaker, due to continuing reports of a good new crop of bysacki. Bleached and orange grades remained unchanged in price on spot in this country, with buying described as hand to mouth, and month to month in many cases.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—The domestic market for Canadian and other imported fibers was quiet last week, with no price changes recorded. Demand from the paint trade, although currently quiet, was expected to increase steadily as buyers made purchases for the spring paint season. Sufficient stocks were on hand to fill consumer needs. Inquiry was close to the vest, with emphasis placed on moderate lots for prompt delivery.

Fuller's Earth—Prices continued the same. Demand was regarded as good, with sizable quantities moving to consumers. Production was more than adequate for present needs.

Gypsum—Long standing quotations held unchanged last week. Supplies were plentiful. An increase in interest from the building trade was noted, as the spring construction season got under way.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Domestic market was somewhat easier last week, with Argentine material off fractionally. Highly competitive bids were received from France, and more were expected from that country. Domestic consumers held back awaiting possible future reductions. Demand continued spotty at duty paid quotations of 20¼c. to 20½c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Soybean Protein—Chemically isolated material was increased 2c. per pound as a result of the firmness of the soybean market.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
I	$7.75	...	...	...	...
K	7.75	...	...	...	...
M	...	$7.66	$7.565‡	$7.58‡	...
N	7.93	7.70	7.90	7.90	...
WG	7.95	...	...	7.85	$8.06
WW	8.04	7.95	...	7.99‡	...
Bags—					
K	...	7.40	...	...	...
WG	7.80	7.85	...	...	...
WW	...	...	...	8.05	...

Tankcars (for week ended March 12)—
K or better, $7.35, M $7.38, 383*.
Sales, USDA

453*	598*	586*	508*	1‡

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through M $8.65, WG $9.00, WW $9.10.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.5375	.5375	...	.537§
Sales	...	4.000¶	16.000¶	...	18.000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 59c., l.c.l. 70c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. §Gallons. ‡Average price.

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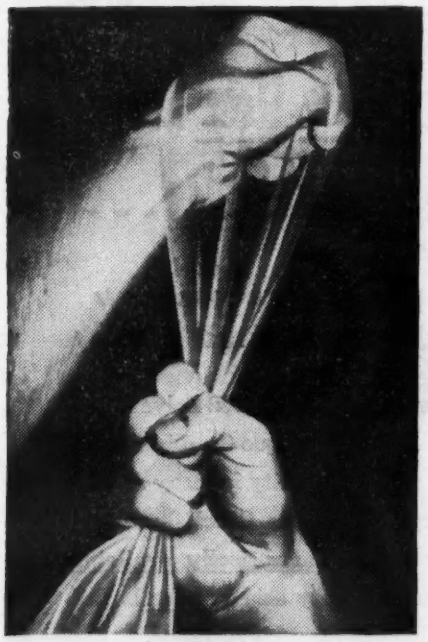

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Resin Development Told By Borg-Warner Corp.

Borg-Warner Corporation, Chicago, has officially entered the plastics manufacturing field with a new-type multi-purpose resin said to be so shatter-proof that it can be molded into golf club heads, so heat-resistant that it can hold boiling water, and so soluble that it can be sprayed in colors on elastic rubber surfaces but won't chip off.

The new substance—a high impact thermoplastic styrene-type resin called "Cycolac"—was developed and is now being produced by Marbon Corporation, a Borg-Warner subsidiary, in Gary, Ind.

Guignon & Green Is Named Agent for Int'l Naval Stores

International Naval Stores Corporation, New York, has named Guignon & Green, Inc., New York, sales agent for the metropolitan New York area and New York State. International Naval Stores markets all gum naval stores produced in the seven central stills of the Southern Gum Processing Company which were previously owned and operated by the Peninsular-Lurton Company and the Columbia Naval Stores Company, respectively. Guignon & Green has represented Columbia Naval Stores in the New York market since 1930.

Frailey, of ADMA, Dies

—Continued from page 7

Frailey became executive secretary of ADMA in 1923, and later was made executive vice-president and secretary.

He was chairman of the drug resources advisory committee of the Army-Navy Munitions Board from 1939 to 1944. From 1930 until his death he was president of the National Drug Trade Conference. A founder and honorary member of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Eduction, Dr. Frailey was a member of the board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopeia.

Active in YMCA work in Washington since 1926, Dr. Frailey served as president of the District of Columbia YMCA from 1944 until 1953. In 1949 he was awarded a gold key in recognition of his work for the "Y."

Kenneth S. Guiterman

Kenneth S. Guiterman, who had been in charge of the research department of American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, died March 18 in Hewlett, N. Y. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Guiterman was the son of Franklin Guiterman, a founder of American Smelting. He was the organizer of the National Metal Exchange and served as its first president.

E. Edward Hoffman

E. Edward Hoffman, director of the statistical and government report division of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, died in Falls Church, Va., March 16. He was sixty-two years of age. Mr. Hoffman, who had been with the association for about fifteen years, was formerly director of its industrial finishes division.

Dr. Walter C. Russell

Dr. Walter C. Russell, dean of the graduate school at Rutgers' University, Rutgers, N. J., and professor of agricultural biochemistry in its College of Agriculture, died March 10 in Metuchen, N. J. He was sixty-one years old. Dr. Russell was a member of the United States Pharmacopoeia vitamin advisory board from 1949 to 1950.

Ralph Ditty, president of Wyodak Chemical Division of Federal Foundry Supply Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died March 16. He was seventy-seven years old.

James A. Horan, treasurer of Penick & Ford, Ltd., New York, died March 14 in White Plains, N. Y. He was sixty-three years old.

Thomas C. Raley, president of Getz Exterminators, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., died March 1, 1954. Mr. Raley was the second president of the National Pest Control Association.

Beveridge J. Rockefeller, a purchasing agent for Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died March 14 in Bronxville, N. Y. He was forty-eight years old.

Vitale F. Ricciardi, assistant to management in the marine department of Texas Company, New York, died March 16 in that city. He was fifty-four years old. Mr. Ricciardi joined Texas Company in 1918.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Improved trading strengthened edible oils last week, led by soybean oil. Corn, cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils advanced fractionally. The bulk of sales was centered in prompt delivery, though some business was reported in new crop soybean oil. Lard also was sharply higher, with futures reaching new highs for the season.

Coconut oil was irregular. Early advances were not sustained, the market closing fractionally lower. Copra was stronger early, but closed easier. Refined coconut oil also was lower.

Slow demand unsettled tallow and greases and prices were off fractionally. Export inquiry slackened and domestic buying also was inactive.

While demand for linseed oil was slow, the market remained, with the firmness of flaxseed. Tung oil was stronger, reflecting the higher cost of replacements. Trading however, was limited. Oiticica oil also was advanced fractionally, due to light supplies here and the higher cost of shipments from Brazil. Refined fish oil was in fair request for actual needs. Crude menhaden oil was inactive. Interest in new crop oil was fairly active, with buyers and sellers one-half cent per pound apart for forward delivery.

Trading in oil meals continued restricted to nearby delivery. Linseed meal demand was slow and market was easy. Solvent peanut and cottonseed meals also were lower, while soybean meal was lifted $2 per ton.

Consuming demand for vegetable waxes continued restricted to actual needs. Carnauba grades were unchanged, but prices could have been shaded for sizable quantities. Japan was scarce and higher, due to the strong Japanese market. Refined ouricury and beeswax remained steady.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lard, 1c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅜c. to ½c. per lb.
foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
foots, 95%, ⅜c. per lb.
ref., ⅝c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.

Reduced

Copra, $5 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Grease, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., 1½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, solv., $2 per ton.
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 20, 1953
106.16	107.10	101.91	101.71

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Fair volume of trading was indicated for prompt requirements. Market was steady at prevailing quotations. No. 1 Brazilian oil was steadier ranging from 15c. to 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude oil was irregular, closing fractionally lower. Tankcars declined to 13c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast. March-April shipment. At New York, tankcars were lower at 14¼c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Copra—Price gains early were not sustained, the market closing lower for the week. Prompt shipment was quoted at $177.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Trading took place at fractional advance. Crude oil was sold at 13¾c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil also was higher at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed Oil—Stronger tone featured leachable cottonseed oil futures last week, the market scoring fractional gains, reflecting the advance of crude cottonseed and soybean oils and lard. The latter reaching new seasonal highs. July cottonseed oil delivery also touched new highs. Export sales of 25,000 tons of government owned cottonseed oil acted as a stimulant. Trading was light, chiefly professional. March tenders increased to 44 contracts and were stopped. Trading in cash oil continued slow. Prices were higher at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Crude cottonseed oil was stronger, advancing ⅜c. to ½c. per pound. Trading took place at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, Valley, and 12¾c. to 12⅞c. Texas. In the southeast, market was nominal at 13⅜c. to 13½c.

Sales of 25,000 tons of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil were reported by Department of Agriculture at 12⅛c. per pound, bulk, storage point, for March-May delivery to friendly European countries. Previous sales to Great Britain were reported at 12½c., same basis.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 19 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	27	15.15	15.03	15.10S
May	104	15.81	15.30	15.72S
July	105	15.78	15.28	15.67S
September	17	14.95	14.53	14.83@14.86
October	1	14.35	14.35	14.30@14.38
December	3	14.05	14.00	14.10@14.25

Total sales, 257 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil held at 13½c. pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Valley and side soybean oil, 13⅜c., tankcars, Decatur. Market steady, with demand fair. Cottonseed meal offered at $68 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Hulls, $7.50 per ton, bulk and $12 sacked.

Linseed—This market held steady, reflecting the strong tone of flaxseed. Trading in oil continued limited to actual needs. Withdrawals of oil against contracts has materially improved of late. Raw oil was held at 14.6c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis and 15.85c. tankcars New York, March-June delivery.

Minneapolis.—There was only a moderate amount of business done in linseed oil although interest increased somewhat. The oil market was firm and crushers quoted warehouse basing price 15c. a pound, raw, tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis. The actual tankcar trading basis was quoted 14.6c. a pound. Shipping directions showed some improvement.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	5,700,000	8,780,000
Since Sept. 1	168,300,000	202,770,000

Flaxseed—Cash seed scarce and firmly held. Prices ruled steady. Demand active.

Prospective plantings of flaxseed for 1954 was indicated at 5,383,000 acres by the Department of Agriculture as against 4,560,000 acres a year ago, and a ten-year average of 4,223,000 acres.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed continued strong reflecting firm demand for limited offerings. Advancing prices increased offerings slightly which were readily absorbed by crushers whose stocks are very low for this time of year. Purchases in the spot cash market amounted to only 13 cars and 400 bushels from out of store. To-arrive bookings totaled 19 cars and 18,275 bushels. Trade noted that the total flaxseed under loan represents fifty percent of the estimated total crop produced last year. Bids on No. 1 cash flaxseed were around $3.93 a bushel (delivered Minneapolis) at the start of the week but they advanced to as high as $3.97 later.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were:—

	Receipts 1953-54	Receipts 1952-53	Shipments 1953-54	Shipments 1952-53
Past week	140,000	108,800	31,500	59,500
Since Sept. 1	14,531,400	11,774,000	2,954,450	2,213,750

Oiticica — Liquid was firmer with stronger primary market. Tankcars were lifted to 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were maintained at 18¾c. to 19c. per pound, according to quantity.

Palm—Light stocks on spot were quoted 12¾c. per pound, drums. Tankcars were unchanged at 11.4c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—Stocks on spot were unavailable and April delivery was quoted at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, duty paid, New York basis.

Peanut—Crude was firmer and up fractionally. Sales were reported at 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was raised to 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Trading was more active and prices advanced sharply for all positions. Sales were made up to 13⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, for March shipment and 13⅜c. for April-July. Refined also was higher, with refined salad quoted at 16⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Alkali refined and clarified oils also were lifted ⅝c. per pound.

Prospective plantings of soybeans for 1954 was indicated at 18,075,000 acres by the Department of Agriculture as against 16,085,000 acres a year ago, and a ten-year average of 13,523,000 acres.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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(60,000 pounds) for the week ended March 19 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	3	13.12	13.12	13.50@13.64
May	14	13.45	12.89	13.38S
July	112	13.37	12.85	13.31S
September	12	12.41	12.24	12.48@12.53
October	13	11.20	11.05	11.05@11.15
December	2	10.95	10.98	10.85@10.95

Total sales, 156 contracts.

Tung—Higher cost of replacements from the Argentine stiffened the local market and quotations were raised to 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery. Trading was light and spotty. Drums ranged from 24½c. to 25½c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Domestic oil was inactive and nominal at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Fats and Greases

Greases—While trading was light, the market was easier and prices dropped ½c. per pound for all grades. Export inquiry was less active, while domestic trading was limited. Yellow grease was quoted at 6⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house, 6⅝c. and brown, 5¾c., same basis. Choice white grease not all hog fat remained nominal at 8½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered.

Lard—Market was stronger under active export trading to the United Kingdom and allocation of funds for lard purchases to Yugoslavia. Futures reached new seasonal highs. Cash lard was quoted at 19c. per pound, drums, Chicago. Lard stocks in Chicago totaled 14,327,200 pounds, March 15, against 13,170,950 pounds, March 1 and 109,840,220 pounds, March 15, last year.

Tallow—Quiet demand especially for export created an easier tone and quotations were off ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound, for all grades. Soapers purchased moderate quantities and withdrew from the market. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 7⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7⅜c.; special, 7⅛c. and No. 1, 7c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Business was reported as fair for actual needs. Light pressed oil was unchanged at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Trading in crude menhaden oil was quiet. New crop oil was quoted at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic coast, with bids reported at ½c. less. The Gulf coast market was merely nominal at 7½c., per pound, f.o.b. tankcars.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand continued principally for nearby shipment. Offerings were plentiful. Forty-one percent sacked was quoted at $68 per ton Memphis, $72 Alabama, $73.50 Georgia and Carolina mills, March shipment. Local demand was fairly good but production was still heavy. Quite a few feed manufacturers are beginning to use more cottonseed meal because of the high cost soybean meal.

Linseed Meal—Market easy and lower. Trading light and confined to nearby delivery.

Minneapolis.—Only fair linseed meal demand was reported by crushers and prices eased about $1 per ton. Extracted linseed oil meal, 38 percent protein, is quoted for March through May shipment at $68 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. There has been some resale meal offered for as low as $67.50 a ton. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein or better, was priced around $5 a ton higher than ex-

—*Continued on page 69*

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1—42"x120" Buflovac double drum Dryers; other smaller sizes.
1—Sharples C-20 Super D-Hydrator.
1—6"x15' Sturtevant all steel Jaw Crusher.
1—Stainless Steel Link Belt Roto Louvre Rotary Dryer, #502-16, with motor reducer drive, Ross gas or oil furnace, exhausters, etc. Also #207-10.
1—Oliver 6'x6' Rotary Filter, acid proof.
1—Baker Perkins size 15 JUE, dbl. sigma blades, 100 gal. Mixer.
1—Day #30 Imperial dbl. sigma blade, jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
1—Swenson Walker Crystallizer 70', jacketed, 20' sections.
1—Troy 6"x14" high speed 3-roll mill roller bearing m.d. late type.
1—Shriver 42"x42" Iron Filter Press, plate & frame, 18 chambers, 1" cake.
12—Sperry 18"x18" Iron Filter Presses, 12 chambers.
4—Mikro Pulverizers, 4TH, 2S1, Bantam SH.
7—Pebble Mills, 800 gal., 6'x8'; 235 gal., 5'x4'; 125 gal.; 50 gal.; 25 gal.
1—6'6"x12' Rotary Granulator or Dryer.
3—3'x50' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.
3—Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pans, 3', 4', 6'.
3—Anco 4'x9' Chilling Rolls.
3—B & J Rotary Cutters, #2, #1.

SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS

Just Purchased

3—#12 Sweetland Filters, 48 bronze leaves, monel covered, on 3" c.c. Hydraulic Hoist, M.D. Sluicing Device. 642 sq ft. filtering area.
2 are UNUSED. 1 slightly USED.

1—Read standard horiz. dbl. ribbon Mixer, center disch., 8'x36"x42", 2,000#, 480 gal., practically new.

WE WANT

YOUR SURPLUS MACHINES — OR ENTIRE PLANTS

SEND LIST TODAY

ITEMS ON THIS PAGE ONLY PARTIAL LISTING FROM OUR LARGE STOCK

POLYVINYL ACETATE UNIT

Approx. 1000 lb. per hr. capacity of dry resin produced from a 50/50 water and granulated resin solution. Filtrate: Acetic Acid Solution. The solids leave centrifugal with 10% moisture content. Dryer Discharge—1%.

1—500 gal. s/s jacketed agitated Reaction Kettle with Reflux Condenser, 15 HP Explosion Proof Motor, Reeves variable speed transmission and Phila. gear reducer.
1—Solid bowl all stainless steel Centrifugal 30" x 40", m.d.
2—500 gal. s/s Tanks. 1—250 gal. s/s Tank.
3—S/s Pumps, with 1½ HP Explosion Proof Motors.

Above equipment NEW—was installed but contract cancelled two weeks before completion.

Prefer sell complete, but will sell separate items.

FOR OVER A QUARTER CENTURY A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

Our 37th Year

60 BLOOMFIELD STREET
Hoboken, New Jersey
Tel.: HOboken 3-4425 N. Y. Tel.: BArclay 7-0600
Cable Address: "Equipment" Hoboken, N. J.

Let's get down to Write, phone or wire your inquiries

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

10—Buflovak Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves each.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5 ft. x 20 ft.
1—Louisville Laboratory Rotary Dryer, 12" x 7½'.
1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7 ft. x 120 ft.
2—J. P. Devine Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 10 shelves each.
1—Shriver 42" x 42" Cast Iron Filter Press, 60 chambers with hydraulic closing device.
1—Sperry 42" x 42" Aluminum Filter Press, 35 chambers.
1—Sperry Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 33D17.
1—Niagara Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 136-46.
1—Sweetland #2 Stainless Steel Filter.
1—Type 316 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, with coils, 3,000 gallon.
1—Type 347 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 1500 gal.

1—J. P. Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 13 shelves.

1—Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 6,000 gals.
1—Swenson Walker Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Crystallizer.
1—Nooter Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 500 gallon.
1—Patterson Jacketed Stainless Steel Autoclave, 200 gal.
1—Combustion Engineers Stainless Steel Autoclave, 500 gal.
10—Baker Perkins Steel Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixers, 100 gal. each.
5—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers.
1—Struthers Wells 50 gallon Double Arm Sigma Blade "Northmaster" Jacketed Intensive Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins 200 gallon Steel Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—J. H. Day Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 150 gal. cap.
1—Readco Stainless Steel Jacketed Ribbon Type Mixer, 1000 lbs.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.

UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

"BUY BRILL"—*Buy the Best*

1—SHARPLES P-14 SUPER-D-CANTER 316 S.S.
1—SHARPLES DH-2 NOZLJECTOR CENTRIFUGE 304 S.S.
1—SHARPLES C-20 SUPER-D-HYDRATOR 316 S.S.
3—SHARPLES P-16 MONEL and stainless steel Pressurite Super Centrifuges.
1—BIRD 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, stainless steel perforated basket, motor driven.
1—BIRD 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL with rubber covered imperforate basket, bottom discharge, motor driven.
1—EIMCO 4'x5' ROTARY VACUUM FILTER.
1—#12 SWEETLAND FILTER with 36 stainless steel covered leaves.
1—#7 SWEETLAND FILTER with 27 leaves.
1—SHRIVER 36"x36" cast iron, FILTER PRESS P&F 46 chambers, closed delivery.
4—PFAUDLER 1000, 500, 300 and 100 gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated REACTORS.
1—2,800 gallon 6'x12' Storage Tank 316 stainless with steam coils.
1—HERSEY 3'x26' stainless steel HOT AIR ROTARY DRYER.
1—F. L. SMIDTH 4'x30' ROTARY KILN, ⅜" shell, welded construction.
1—DEVINE 2'x4' VACUUM DRUM DRYER, 316 S.S.
2—F. J. STOKES ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS, 3'x15' and 30"x8'.
1—Double Drum ATMOS. DRYER, 36"x 84".
1—LINK BELT 7'5"x28' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYER, 316 S.S.
2—LINK BELT steel, 2'7"x10', 3'10"x16' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYERS, S.S.
1—LINK BELT, Monel 2'7"x8' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYER.
4—ABBE 6'x10' porcelain lined, jacketed PEBBLE MILLS.
1—JEFFREY 30"x24" Type A, HAMMER MILL with 30 HP motor.
1—#2 DH MIKRO PULVERIZER.
1—WILLIAMS "SUPER TITAN" 5 Roll Mill.
1—RAYMOND 5 Roll HIGH SIDE MILL.
2—HARDINGE 6'x22", 4½'x16" CONICAL STEEL LINED MILLS.
1—BAKER PERKINS 290 gal. double arm MIXER, 304 S.S.
1—BAKER PERKINS 50 gal., Type JEM, double arm, JACKETED MIXER, 50 HP motor.
2—BAKER PERKINS 100, 50 gal. double arm, JACKETED MIXERS, Sigma Blades.
1—BAKER PERKINS 35 gal. stainless steel, double arm, JACKETED MIXER, Sigma Blades.
4—SIMPSON INTENSIVE MIXERS #0 and #00.
2—#42 ROTEX SIFTERS, 40"x84" double deck Screens.
6—STOKES DDT, DD52, D4, D3, B2 and R Tablet Machines.

PARTIAL LIST OF VALUES — SEND FOR NEWS FLASH!

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BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

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Telephone: CYpress 2-5703 • Cable: Bristen, N. Y.

A SINGLE ITEM OR A COMPLETE PLANT

Write, wire or phone us for complete information — Send us your surplus equipment lists today

JUST PURCHASED

1—6' D x 8' L Pebble Mill, Porcelain Lined, 30 HP motor.

3—Horiz. Ribbon Mixers—280, 100 and 50 cu. ft. sizes.

1—Stainless Steel Condenser, shell and tube, 79 sq. ft.

1—550 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Pressure Kettle.

1—Stokes Jktd. Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' D x 15' L.

1—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryer, 5' dia. x 12' long.

1—Stainless Steel Packed Column, 14" dia. x 25' H x 3/16", T304.

1—3500 gal. Monel Tank, ¼" dished heads, 3/16" shell, 6' dia. x 16' H.

1—8000 gal. NEW Stainless Steel Tank, 7'8" dia. x 24'2" L.; 11 ga.

2—6000 gal. Vert. Stainless Steel Tanks, ¼" shell and top, 7/16" dished bottom.

1—Resina Screw Capper, pt., qt. & gal. cans.

1—Fitzpatrick D6 Comminuting Machine, St. St.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To more efficiently service our customers in the Chicago area we are happy to announce the opening of our Chicago branch—under the personal management of HARRY A. EPSTEIN. Address: 617 Davis St., Evanston, Ill. (Phone Davis 8-0926).

FOR SALE FROM STOCK

8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. Turbine agitator with 40 HP motor. 970 lin. ft 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.

40—Stainless Steel Tanks—15, 30, 60, 100, 150, 200 260, 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 5,700, 6,000, 8,200 gal.

30—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 500, 1400, 2300, 3100, 4100 and 9000 gal.

30—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.

2—450 gal. St. St. Jktd. Agit. closed Processing Kettles.

3—13 gal. Stainless Steel (T347) Jacketed Autoclaves or Pressure Vessels, 700# int. pr., 50# jkt. pr.

1—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 600# WP, T304, 18" dia. x 9'4" L. (86 gal.).

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.

3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.

8—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 160, 70, 55, 40 and 14 sq. ft.

1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel. 30 HP Motor.

2—Mikro Pulverizers, #2-SI and #2-TH.

2—48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Bottom Discharge, AT&M & Bird.

4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. SIXTH STREET · PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

SAFETY FIRST EQUIPMENT AT LOW COST

2—300 Gal. S.S. 347 Tanks, ASME.
1—St Regis 100-lb. Bag Filling Machine.
Patterson 200-gal Pebble Mill—with 15 H.P. motor.
1—Read 55 dbl arm mixer, unjacked, 12 gals.
2—S.S. Colloid Mills, 1—3-inch, 1—6-inch.
2—S.S. 316 Tanks—1—750 Gal.—1—900 Gal.
1—Shriver 12"x12" C.I. Filter Press—24 Chambers.
1—Baker-Perkins 200 gal. jacketed, double arm Sigma blade mixer.

1—Bird 36"x50" S.S. 304 Continuous Centrifuge.

1—Griscom-Russell Heat Exchanger S.S., 135 sq. ft. heating surface.

1—125 Gal. S.S. 316 kettle, 150 PSI, 2 HP, XP motor—NEW.

5—Nickel S.S., Durimet 20, centrifugal pumps, 10 to 400 GPM.
1—Bird rubber covered suspended centrifugal 40" basket with 40 HP motor.
1—Shriver 30"x30" C.I. Filter Press—24 Chambers.
Fabricators of New Stainless Steel Alloy Chemical Equipment ASME Code
WE BUY SURPLUS EQUIPMENT AND COMPLETE PLANTS

PROCESS PLANTS SERVICE, INC.
333 RAHWAY AVE. ELIZABETH, N. J.
Elizabeth 4-2722

STEIN EQUIP'T OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS

Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
5 x15 Rotary Kiln brick lined complete.
2—Alibr Nell 4 x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
6—Steam gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers Direct & Indirect Also Jacketed & Steam Tube
Western Precip. Stainless Spray Dryer.
New Rotary Dryers. Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals Bottom Discharge
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 9A Stainless Centrifuges, 3 HP. Also Sharples #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 36" iron Filter Presses, also disc types.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
100 gal. Stainless closed Jack. Agit. Kettle.
Pfaudler 500-gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
6—Pfaudler G-L-Reactors to 1000 gals.
Devine 36" dia. Impreg Unit, complete.
100 gal Jack. Impregnating Kettle
500 & 1,000 gal closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal Lead lined Kettle
5—American Tool 300 gal. Churns.
1—250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
New Stainless Tanks built to order.
Copper & Stainless Varnish Kettles.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
Abbe 24"x33" & 30"x36". Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1200 Raymond Mill 30 H.P. complete
#8000 Raymond Mills
Williams 5 Roll Super Titan Roller Mill.
Ball & Jewell #1 & #000 Cutters.
Buchanan 12"x12" Jaw Crusher.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
2—Robinson 16" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills. 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill. 3 pr. high Also 7½x20. 4 Roll
1—9"x24" 1 Pr High Steel Roller Mill
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U S & Premier 1½ H.P Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gal. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender
Day 1000# Steel Powder Mixer M.D.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000 #.
4—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross type 150 gal. change Can Mixer.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers. ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine
Sperry 36" sq. iron Filter Presses Hydr. Closing.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Sly Dust Collector, 242 sq. ft., complete.
3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P
5—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines. ⅛ to 4"
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Filters.
Samco Jr. Vac. liquid Filling Machine.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36" dia.
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal.
Conveyors & elevators, Scales, etc.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY AND COMPLETE PLANTS

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15 N. Y
STERLING 8-1944

REMOVAL SALE

We Are Offering Our Entire Stock at Reduced Savings Before Moving to Our New Quarters. Now is the Time to Make a Good Buy.

Mixers, Mills, Pulverizers.
Autoclaves, Condensers.
Agitators, Compressors, Drives.
Rotary Cutter, Choppers.
Rubber Churns, Soap Frames.
Centrifuges, Bubble Cap Column.
Roller Conveyor, Filters.
Dryers-tray, Vacuum & Drum.
Fillers, Powder—Liquid & Paste.
Filterpresses, Reactors.
Kettles, Jktd, Copper and Stainless Steel.
Labelers, Cappers, Pumps, etc.

All Our Good Friends Will Welcome Our Progress. We Will Be at our New Quarters Soon to Serve You As Always.

We buy complete plants or single units.
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YOU CAN BANK ON

EQUIPMENT CLEARING HOUSE, INC.
289-10th ST., BKLYN 15, N. Y.

GOOD EQUIPMENT AT THE RIGHT PRICES

1—Baker Perkins JNM jacketed Mixer, 100 gallon.
6—Devine #27 & #28 Vacuum Shelf Dryers with Condensers.
1—Overton 32 x 84" Double Drum Dryer.
3—Houchin 5000# Soap Crutchers, M.D.
1—Stokes Lab. Vacuum Dryer, 4-24 x 24" shelves.

1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 36 leaves on 4" centers.

1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
2—Buflovak 5 x 12' Vacuum Drum Dryers.
3—Sparkler Filters, Model 8-6, S.S.
3—Davenport 6 x 40' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

We are interested in your idle equipment!

Wolf-Perry Machinery Company
293 Frelinghuysen Ave. Newark 5, N.J.
Telephone: Talbot 4-2050

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 350 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 180 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
3—French Oil Mill Lard Cookers.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames.
1—Rotary Dryer direct fired 54"x30'6".
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x15'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals., both Horizontal & Vertical.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
6—Steam Jacketed Blackburn-Smith Filters.
3—Crystallizers—10' long.
2—500 ton Hydraulic Presses.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—300 gal. Double Arm Mixer—jacketed.

H. LOEB & SON
4643 LANCASTER AVE.
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LIQUIDATION

SUNRAY OIL CO. SWEET GASOLINE PLANT EARLSBORO, OKLA.

Operations discontinued in Fall, 1953.

All equipment in excellent condition, still installed.

STRUCTURAL STEEL BUILDINGS

Galv., Corr. Sides & Peaked Roof

Width	Length	Height
36'	71'	16'2"
30'4"	58'9"	10'
28'8"	30'	10'
20'	26'	9'4"
18'6"	25'	12'4"
16'5"	32'	7'
16'	16'	6'8"
14'9"	20'10"	9'10"

COMPRESSORS

(Gas Engine Driven)

14/11" x 20" Cooper, 300 PSI.
14/12½" x 20" Cooper, 175 PSI.
34" x 20" Worthington, 75 PSI.
14" x 20" Worthington, 75 PSI.
13" x 16" Cooper, 75 PSI.
10/4½" x 10" Chic. Pneumatic.

TULSA HEAT EXCHANGERS

1530 sq. ft. Adm. Tubes 24" x 23', 75 PSI.
310 sq. ft. Steel Tubes 13" x 20', 63 PSI. (16 units in series.)
256 sq. ft. Brass U Tubes 13" x 16', 54 PSI. (5 units in series.)
65 sq. ft. Steel Tubes 8" x 18'.
26 sq. ft. Steel Tubes 3" x 20'. (6 units.)
16 sq. ft. Steel Tubes 5" x 20'. (4 units.)

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

8" x 6", F.M., Fig. 505, gas engine.
8" x 6", Union, 50 HP.
6" x 5", Worthington & Union. (3).
4" x 4", Worthington 4"L-2A, 20 HP.
3" x 3", Gould, Fig. 3470, steam turbine.
2½" x 2½", Worthington & Westco. (3).
2" x 2", Worthington, monobloc.
1½" x 1¼" Worthington, monobloc.
3" x 2" x 3" to 10" x 6" x 12" single and duplex, steam. (7 units.)

STEEL FRACTIONATING TOWERS

84" x 30', 10 trays 75 PSI, mist extractor.
72" x 28' with reboiler.
72" x 16', 6 trays.
60" x 24', 10 trays.
60" x 22', 5 trays.
48" x 24', 10 trays. (2)
42" x 44', 30 trays, 75 PSI, reboiler, reflux condenser & reflux accumulator.
36" x 42'5", 30 trays, 30 PSI, reboiler.
24" x 45'4", 30 trays, 35 PSI, reboiler, reflux condenser & reflux accumulator.
20" x 44'7", 30 trays, 275 PSI, reboiler and 3 reflux condensers.
8' x 8' Oil Reclaimer, 25 PSI, 48 bbl./hr. @ 100° temp. rise, 3" SS tubes.

PRESSURE TANKS—ALL ASME

25,000 gal. 10' x 40', hor., 50# WP. (4)
13,000 gal. 7' x 45', hor., 100# WP. (5)
6,400 gal. 7' x 22', vert., 125# WP. (3)

STORAGE TANKS

1,000 bbl. 26' x 16', bolted. (3)
8,800 gal. 10' x 15', vert.
3,100 gal. 5' x 21', vert.
2,250 gal. 4' x 24', hor.
2,100 gal. 6' x 10', vert. (3)
1,750 gal. 6' x 8'3", vert. (2)
950 gal. 4' x 10', vert. (2)
100 to 750 gal., vert. (13)

MISCELLANEOUS

150 HP H.R.T. Boilers, 150 PSI, ASME. (4).
156 KVA Cooper Gas Driven Generator Set, 3 phase, 480 volts, w/exciter.
Emsco Orifice Meters. (5)
Taylor Recording Flow Meters. (8)
Taylor Fulscope Controllers. (10)
Recorders, pressure & temperature. (6)
Zeolite Water Softener.

● PHONE, WIRE, OR WRITE FOR INSPECTION ●

Heat and Power Co., inc.
70 PINE STREET · HANOVER 2-4890 · NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
TULSA OFFICE: 310 Thompson Bldg., Tulsa 3, Okla. Phone 3-4890

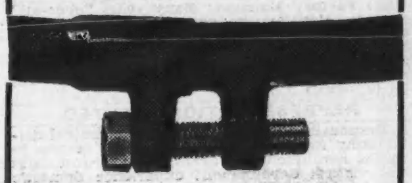
ACTION!!

Must Move Within 10 Days

1—12,750 gal. s/s Vert. Tank.
6—Mikro #2 DH & 1 SI Pulverizers.
2—Proctor Schwartz 2 & 6 Truck Driers.
1—Buflovak 20 shelf 2 door Vac. Dryer.
2—Oliver 5'4" x 6' Rotary Vac. Filters, steel const.
1—Hardinge 5' x 36" Ball Mill w/classifiers.
1—Hersey 3' x 24' Monel Rotary Dryer.
3—Beard 4' x 30' Rotary Driers, complete.
2—Blaw Knox 250 gal. jkt'd., agitated, Reactors, 100 psi.
2—375 gal. Artisan jkt'd Ribbon Mixers.
2—750 gal. Pfaudler G.L. jkt'd, agitated Crystallizers.
3—Acid Proof Tile Lined Tanks, 500 to 1,750 gals., w/s/s turbo agitators.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 GRAND ST. ● NEW YORK 13
WOrth 4-8130

EXTRA SAFETY ICC-17H for Users of DRUMS



Tests have shown that in the majority of cases failure of 17H drums to meet the drop test is due to leakage at the small gap between the ends of the locking rings.

We have developed and are now able to supply an overlapping ring which eliminates this gap. It will pay you to specify DRUM PARTS OVERLAPPING RING on your orders for 17H drums. **Samples on request.**

This is another development by DRUM PARTS, INC., manufacturers of locking rings exclusively and originators of DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

DRUM PARTS, INC.
10311 MEECH AVE. CLEVELAND OHIO

FOR SALE

9—Devine 17 & 20 Shelf, Double Door Vac. Shelf Dryers 59"x78".
1—Bird 48" S.S. Sus. Style Cent.
1—ATM 36" S.S. Sus. Style Cent.
1—Day 15 Gal. D.A. Jack. Mixer.
1—B.P. 20 Gal. D.A. Jack. Mixer.
2—Pfaudler Reactors, 100 and 500 Gals.
1—Blaw Knox 110 Gal. Autoclave, 2000 psi.
3—Sperry 24" C.I. Presses, 4 Eye—40 Ch. 2" Cake, Hyd. Closures.
3—Sperry 24" C.I. Presses 21 and 30 Ch.
1—Sweetland Filter #12—Brze. Leaves.
3—Rotex Sifters, 20"x48" to 40"x120".
3—Bubble Cap Columns, 27" x 36" Alum.
1—Buflovak 6' Vac. Crystallizer.
1—Mikro 2TH Pulv. 15 H.P. Motor.
1—Keeler 350 H.P. Boiler 160#.
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4—Rubber Lined tanks, 3,500 & 39,000 Gals.
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1—Standard 429 Gluer & Sealer.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1880
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 68

tracted, but was reported in very light supply. Shipments were good.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	14,940,000	12,360,000
Since Sept. 1	406,270,000	364,760,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Supplies of peanut feed meal were ample. Demand was somewhat better in the face of high soybean meal prices. Feed manufacturers that have been using peanut feed meal are beginning to request for a 50 percent protein with 11 percent or less fiber. According to the American Feed Control official definitions, a peanut product containing 11 percent fiber will be classfied as a meal. Old process, 45 percent was fairly steady at $82 per ton, f.o.b. Georgia points, for March-April shipment. Solvent was slightly weaker with asking prices of $78 to $79 per ton, sacked f.o.b. Alabama, for March-April shipment.

Soybean Meal—Prices continued firm with the high asking prices for soybeans. Prompt shipment was advanced to $85 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. Decatur.

Waxes

Carnauba—Conditions in this market continued quiet. Consumers limited demand to actual needs. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal. No. 3 Ceara crude was quoted at 81c. to 83c. per pound, spot, as to quantity, with off grade material available at several cents less. Refined also was unchanged at 84c. to 86c. per pound. No. 1 yellow ranged from $1.15 to $1.17 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Japan—Scarcity of stocks on spot and higher cost of replacements continued to feature this market. Supplies on spot were advanced to 33c. to 35c. per pound, according to seller and quantity.

FOR SALE

Dryer: Louisville 14x72", stain. steel.
Filter: Oliver 1x1', type 316 stain. steel.
Hammer Mills: Williams, Mikro, Prater.
Vac. Drum Dryer: Devine 2x4', st. steel.
Pressure Tank 8x40', 125 psi., ASME.
Kettles: 50 gal. s.s. agit., 125 psi.
Rotary Cutter: Ball & Jewell #1½, 20 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51 motor dr.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mixer: Simpson 36" intensive.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Mixer: Day 3-bbl. single arm, st. steel.
Colloid Mills: Premier and Eppenbach.
Mill: Hardinge 36"x5' continuous.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 32", rubber covered.
Evaporator: 60 sq. ft., type 316 stain. steel.
Vacuum Pumps: Stokes, Nash, Beach-Russ.
Heat Exchanger: Karbate 16.5 sq. ft. in area.

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Day 300 gal. S.S. Jacketed Mixer—MD.
Troy 30" S.S. Centrifugal—MD.
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Type 316 S. S. Centrifugal Pumps—MD.

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★ Devine Vacuum Chamber No. 12 with shelves 40" x 43" complete with condenser, receiver, vacuum pump.
★ 4 Cast Iron 1400 Gal. Sulphonators 79" x 74½" with coils cast into the jacket walls; with or without scrapers.
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For Sale, 400 gallon, type 316 stainless steel still with stainless steel reflux column, bargain. Spray-Air Chemicals, Las Animas, Colorado.

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Representative Wanted—Paint machinery manufacturer requires sales representation, prefer representative desiring additional lines who is now calling on paint manufacturers. Commission basis, protected territory. OPD 296.

Rubber Plant Buying

—Continued from page 3

sure a free, competitive rubber industry, and that the interest of national security be protected.

"c. That the spirit and intent of the law, as developed in committee hearings and debate in both houses of congress, be followed."

The report also included these comments of the commission as a result of its examination of the plants:—

"Although the quality of synthetic rubber has been vastly improved and new types developed such as cold rubber, in the past decade there have been no basic changes in the functional process of making rubber.

"Properties average some ten years of operation. The degree of their obsolescence and depreciation obviously will be a matter to resolve in final negotiations for their sale.

"Plants generally are well located in or near areas for facilitating efficient operation.

"There is optimism in the industry over the long term outlook for increased demand and expanding markets for synthetic rubber."

Tidelands Law Challenge

—Continued from page 3

to the United States is vested in congress without limitation.

In a concurring opinion, associate Justice Stanley Reed reviewed some of the history of the tidelands cases and amplified the majority opinion as follows:—

"While this court did not hold in express terms in the Texas, Louisiana, and California cases that the area in question belonged to the United States as proprietor, it did hold that the federal government rather than the state has paramount rights in and power over that belt, an incident to which is full dominion over the resources of the soil under that water area, including oil. This incident is a property right and congress has unlimited power to dispose of it.

Lack of Sovereignty No Factor

"If the marginal lands were thus declared by the California and the following cases to belong to the United States, they were ceded to the states through the subsequent submerged lands act of 1953. . . . If, on the other hand, the marginal lands were not declared by those cases to belong to the United States, title to them remained in the respective states. Either by original ownership or by the cession of the act, the lands are now the property of the respective states. The use or control of the undersea area and its resources by the respective states cannot, therefore, now be challenged by any other state on the ground of lack of sovereignty in the challenged state."

Justices Hugo Black and William A. Douglas dissented in separate accompanying opinions, each expressing the belief that the issues involved were so great that they should not be decided without a review by the court.

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Advertisers Index

Aceto Chemical Co., Inc. 70
Alan Wood Steel Co. 45
American Cyanamid Co., Fine Chemicals Div. 35
American Firstoline Corp. 42
American Polymer Co. 62
American Potash & Chemical Corp. 14
Insul Chemical Co. 51
Atlas Powder Co. 27

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1
Barclay Chemical Co. 70
Barreco Oil Co. 43
Barrett Division 44
Bay Chemical Company, Div. Morton Salt Co. 42
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc. 51
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc. 41
Bios Laboratories, Inc. 52
Bowman, Charles, & Co. 50
Brill Equipment Co. 67
Brode Corp., The 64
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc. 59

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., Div., Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 52
Celanese Corp. of America, Chemical Div. 19, 72
Chemical & Process Machinery Co. 69
Chemical Service Corp. 70
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 72
Chemsol, Incorporated 58
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 38
Cleveland Steel Barrel Co. 46
Coal Chemical Sales Div. United States Steel Corp. Subsidiaries 45
Columbia Southern Chemical Corp. 28, 38
Commercial Solvents Corp. 23
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 39
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 67
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 66
Corn Products Refining Co. 53
Cornwell Chemical Corp. 72
Crupe, Robert A. 42
Crosby Chemicals, Inc. 62

Devold, Peder, Oil Co., Inc. 55
Diamond Alkali Co. 42
Dickerson Company 47
Dickinson, J. Q., & Co. 53
Dodge & Olcott, Inc. 60
Drum Parts, Inc. 69
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc. 64
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. 1

El Dorado Oil Works 64
Emery Industries, Inc. 63
Essay Company, Inc. 25
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 68
Eureka Casein Dryers 63

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 42
Felton Chemical Co., Inc. 60
Fiber Fabrics, Inc. 64
Fine Organics, Inc. 51
Fluid Machinery Corp. 69
Frasynth Laboratories, Inc. 59
Frente Mineral Co. 41
Freeport Sulphur Co. 47
Frutzsche Brothers, Inc. 59
Frost, Chas. E., & Co. 55

Gage & Ingram, Inc. 49
Gale's Chemical Works 50
Geo. R., & Sons Inc. 67
General Aniline & Film Corp. 13
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Griffeff, R. W., & Co. 31
Gross, A., & Company 11

Hardesty, W. C., Co. 65
Hardesty Chemical Div., W. C. Hardesty Co., Inc. 63
Harshaw Chemical Co. 65
Heat and Power Co., Inc. 68, 69
Heintz & Company 55
Hercden Chemical Corp. 12
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 28a
Hooker Electrochemical Co. 40
Hosking, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 55
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 59

Illinois Chemical Co. 53
Inx Chemical Co. 70
Inland Steel Company 46
Innis, Speiden & Co. 38

Jeffrey Machinery Co. 69

Kalo Company 58
Kalon Trading Co., Inc. 55
Kent Bag Corp. 16
Kerr Company 69
Kirke, B. L., & Co., Inc. 52
Kirker Brothers Company 50
Kraid Carbonic Corp. 15
Kraft, H., & Sons 68
Kraft Equipment Supply Co. 69

Laininery & Equipment Corp. 69
Lama Manufacturing Co., Inc. 64
Lamaus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 59
Lanckrodt Chemical Works 63
Lanufacturers Products Co. 70
Lawood Chemical Works 20
Lawesson & Robbins, Inc. 49
Lead Corporation 57
Lee & Co., Inc. 8
Lectro Corporation 53
Legan Chemical Corp. 17, 51, 53
Lemaster Chemical Corp. 72
Lerose Chemical Co. 31
Levenburg, Paul 58
Lewis, W. A., & Co. 55
Lial Chemical Co. of America 48

Linal Casein 63
Linal Chlorophyll & Chemical Co. 50
Lindle Chemical Company 72
Linhan Tallow & Soap Machinery Co. 69
Linseed Division Allied Chemical & Dye Co. 46, 50
Lion Jersey Refining Co. 64

Lipe Apex, Inc. 63
Lippery Electro-Chemical Co. 40
Lipton Mustard Co. 58

Omni Products Corp. 52
Ontario Paper Co. 61
Oronite Chemical Co. 28
Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., M. W. 63
Penick, S. B., & Co. 56
Perry Equipment Corp. 68
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 37
Philadelphia Quartz Co. 42
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 41
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 21
Polak & Schwarz, Inc. 61
Polak's Frutal Works 60
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Process Plants Service 68
Procter & Gamble 50
Publicker Industries, Inc. 10, 70
Purocaine, Inc. 51

Raney Catalyst Co. 46
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 42
Reilly Tar & Chemical Co. 6
Reinhart Chemical Corp. 45
Rhodia, Inc. 58
Riches-Nelson, Inc. 72
Rosenthal Bercow Co., Inc. 72
Roure-Dupont, Inc. 61
Roussel Corporation 52

Samuel, Frank, & Co., Inc. 52
Santonine Co. of America 55
Schuylkill Chemical Co. 53
Sharples Chemicals Inc. 1
Shell Chemical Corp. 36
Shell Oil Co., Inc. 42
Smith, George F. 40
Solvay Process Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 29
Standard Collapsible Tube Co. 56
Standard Drug Co., Inc. 71
Stauffer Chemical Co. 39
Stein Equipment Co. 68
Sterol Derivatives, Inc. 55, 60
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc. 34
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 65
Sunkist Growers, Inc. 24
Synthetic Products Co. 64

Tankport Terminals, Inc. 45
Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp. 64
Terra Chemicals, Inc. 53
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. 46
Thurston & Braidich 58
Tombarel Products Corp. 60
Tragacanth Importing Corp. 58
Turner, Joseph. & Co. 40

Ultra Penn Refining Co. 43
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co. Div. 52
United Fuel Gas Co. 42
U. S. Steel Corporation Subsidiaries, Coal Chemical Sales Div. 45

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 60
Van Gelder Fanto Corp. 51
Verona Chemical Co. 61

Warwick Wax Company, Inc. 32, 33
Welch, Holme & Clark Co., Inc. 42
Westvaco Chemical Div. 2
Wilner Wood Products Co. 63
Witco Chemical Company 22
Wolf-Perry Machinery Co. 68
Wyandotte Chemicals Corp. 47

Zink & Triest Co. 58
Zinsser & Co., Inc. 48

Mines Bureau Progress

—Continued from page 4

from Artillery Peak, Ariz., was concentrated by flotation, then leached by a bureau-developed dithionate process to make a product acceptable for the manufacture of ferromanganese.

Recoveries From Scrap Studied

Research on recovering valuable metals from scrap advanced rapidly; a vacuum-leaching method was devised to recover aluminum from scrap alloys or from certain primary raw materials. Experiments continued on synthetic mica, mullite, and block talc, and problems of asbestos and sulfur supply were attacked. One of the important outcomes of the synthetic mica research was development of a machinable mica ceramic of superior quality and during the year there was increased interest from industry in synthetic mica as a matrix for bonding abrasives and as a mica ceramic for jet engines.

Having shown that both coal hydrogenation and gas synthesis are practicable methods of producing synthetic liquid fuels from coal, the bureau shut down its demonstration plants at Louisiana, Mo., at the end of the fiscal year. Meanwhile, experiments with improved catalysts at Bruceton, Pa., showed the possibility of developing a single-phase hydrogenation process to supplant the two-phase one used at Louisiana. Also, research at the Morgantown, W. Va., laboratories indicated that the cost of producing synthesis gas—carbon monoxide and hydrogen—might be reduced by gasifying coal under pressure.

Continuous gas-combustion retorting of oil shale began on a scale of 300 tons per day at Rifle, Colo. Also at Rifle, shale-mining methods were improved. Laboratory experiments at Laramie, Wyo., showed that high-temperature retorting of entrained oil-shale particles promises high shale throughout flexible operation, and high-quality products.

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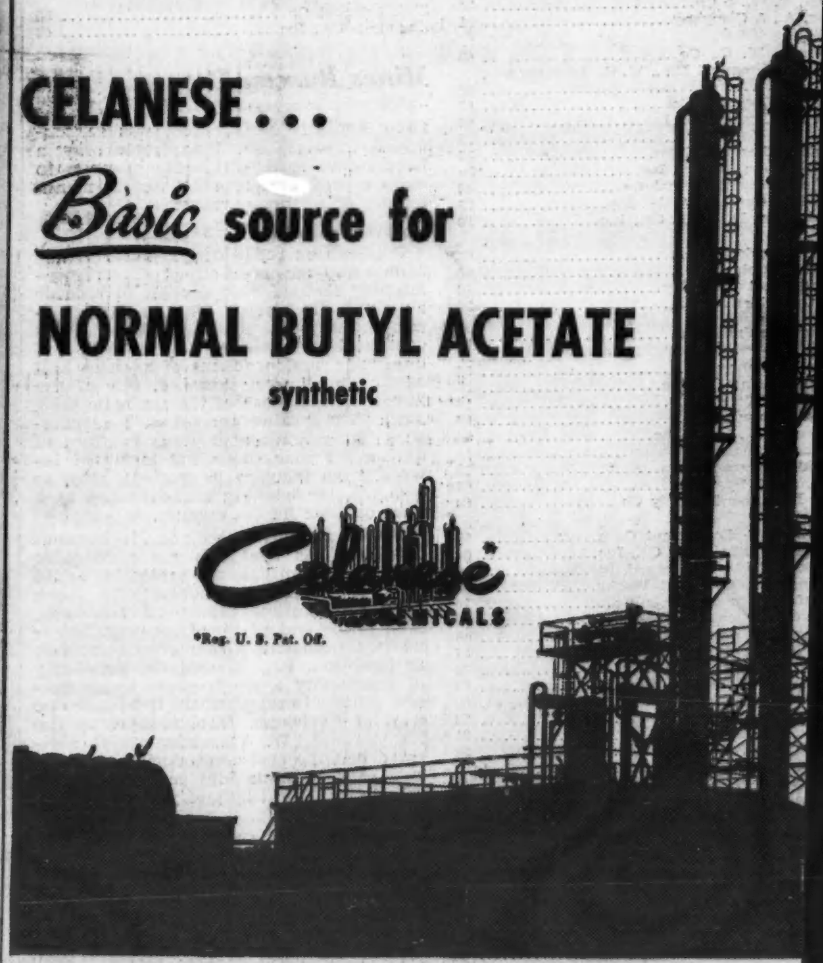

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